

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 75.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2625.

## BUBBLING OF POLITICAL POT

### What is Doing in Fourth and Fifth.

Not for many years has Honolulu seen so much excitement prior to an important political convention as has been experienced this week. At every street corner, and at quarter spaces between the corners, politicians, statesmen and the would-bees have been busily grouped in little knots wire-pulling for their friends who have already proclaimed themselves as candidates and for those more timid who would like to be candidates.

For the Senate there are three vacancies, to fill the expiring terms of Senators Brown, Crabbe and Kalaoukalanani. The Republicans hope to elect all three of their successors and, as the indications are that this will be a great Republican year, the Republicans have wisely determined to put good men in the field, thus strengthening their prospects of success. Crabbe has retired from the Legislative field content with the laurels he has gained, and is now hoping to distinguish himself in some Federal or Territorial office. Cecil Brown, who has served the Territory under the monarchy, under the provisional government and under the United States flag, seems to have lost some of his popularity with the workers of the Republican party. His friends, however, have made a gallant fight for him and claimed yesterday that his nomination was a certainty and that he would take the place of Jack Dowsett as the Senatorial candidate for the Fourth.

On the other hand, the friends of E. Faxon Bishop and Dowsett are both equally certain of victory for their favorites even though they have been opposed by men like Alex. Robertson and Frank Thompson, with the support of Plumber Quinn thrown in. The only real sign of discord evident last night was in the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district which has a candidate for senatorial honors, Ned Adams, in opposition to John Lane. It is conceded on all sides that Lane is by far the stronger party man and that he can secure and hold a good many more votes in the Fifth than Adams will be able to do.

As it happens the Ninth of the Fifth is Governor Carter's home precinct, and of course there are some who attribute to him the opposition to Lane, notwithstanding the fact that the Governor personally selected Lane as a member of the Board of Health as one of the most likely young Hawaiians in the Territory and because of Lane's excellent conduct when he was defeated in convention nearly a year ago. The Governor has always looked favorably upon Lane and has great hopes for his future career, so that it is unjust to attribute to him any of the antagonism that has

arisen in the Ninth of the Fifth, especially when the Governor is absent and ignorant of what is being done by his own precinct delegates. It is well known that he felt that there should be at least one Hawaiian on the senatorial ticket as a representative of the Republican party, and Lane, if elected, would always be a valuable factor in harmonizing any difficulties that might possibly occur in conference committee work.

Jack Atkinson, who is also on Maui with the Governor, is another resident of the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district, but he has had no share in the present preliminaries. What has continued the Ninth precinct's antagonism to Lane more than anything else has been the aspirations of candidates for the House of Representatives in the Fourth district as well as the Robertson-Thompson campaign for Brown. In the Fourth precinct of the Fourth district, for instance, there was recently a new shuffle, Quinn being elected president of the club. Quinn at that time declared that he had no political ambition whatever, but was merely responding to a call to duty from the custom house men who run the Fourth. But his first political victory seems to have inspired Quinn with higher ambitions, for he next felt that duty called him to a seat in the Central Committee and then a voice within him whispered Executive Committee. Falling in both of these laudable aspirations Quinn's army of workers and his inner conscience have been pushing him toward the House, a rapid ascendency from his intention, avowed a few weeks ago, of wanting nothing more than the precinct presidency. But in order to reach the House, Quinn has found it necessary to trade his entire precinct strength, which he claims to hold in his waistcoat pocket, with supporters of Cecil Brown.

Whether Quinn will throw down Bishop or Dowsett for Brown is not yet certain and it is said to be immaterial to him so long as he can work off his vest-pocket delegation in return for an equal or larger number of votes from other precincts, which he hopes will land him in the House. This scheme is attributed by some to Senator Crabbe, who always had the support of the custom house men and is said to have made a temporary loan of it to the new president of his precinct. Others aver that Alex. Robertson is responsible for the whole scheme. Be this as it may, Delegate Quinn may find something developing in the convention and see some of his vest-pocket delegates tumbling out upon the floor and standing upon their own feet. Another precinct supporting Cecil Brown is the Eighth of the Fourth and he also has friendly stragglers in other quarters. Samuel Chillingworth's friends do not take kindly to his being forced into a back seat and Quinn may yet hear from some of the more independent of them.

Those who are figuring on any skulking among the delegates of the Ninth precinct of the Fifth district will be disappointed, and no seductive suggestions for a trade will be listened to because the Ninth has decided to abide by the result of this afternoon's caucus. If Lane should be chosen leader of the Fifth district then the Ninth precinct's delegates would not flit with any of the friends from Cecil Brown's camp. The Hawaiian vote will be polled strong for Lane and he will add materially to the support given to Bishop and Dowsett for, at a late hour last night, the opinion was strongly gaining ground that the Brown boom had collapsed. Those of his friends who realize this will naturally jump into the band wagon, so that tonight's convention is likely to be harmonious unless some of the more strict Republican leaders think that Quinn should be taught a lesson.

The story is going about that McCants Stewart aspires to succeed Gear in the Judgeship and hopes for the joint recommendation of Governor Carter and the Republican National Committee. Stewart expected, when he went away, to speak in Minnesota and the adjacent states, but a letter received yesterday from the National Committee headquarters states that he will be sent among the southern negroes.

## NON-PARTISAN MAUI CONVENTION

Following are the results of the Non Partisan convention on Maui:

### SENATORS.

	Votes
Jas. L. Coke (elected).....	24
Wm. White (elected).....	25
Kaiue (retired in favor of Coke).....	24

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Hana—	
G. W. P. Kaulimakaole (elected).....	20
W. F. Hardy.....	16
Ohuli.....	6
Makawao—	
D. H. Aukai.....	2
A. Forsythe.....	10
Rev. Kekipi (elected).....	23
G. H. Kekapal.....	4
Lahaina—	
Geo. Kauli (elected).....	18
Makekay.....	11
D. K. Kahaulio.....	15
Molokai—	
D. H. Kahaulio (elected).....	29
Fred Beckley.....	14
G. M. Mahini.....	8
Waialua—	
John Richardson (elected).....	1
L. Kookoo (elected).....	1
(Unanimous vote by secretary).	

## KOREA IS OFF VANCOUVER

### Japanese Said to Have Lost 40,000 In One Day's Fighting—Halifax Has a Narrow Escape.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VICTORIA, Sept. 16.—His Majesty's ship Grafton, flagship of the station, has returned to port. She brings the news that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Korea is off the northern coast of Vancouver island and is expected to arrive at Esquimalt. The Grafton has been docked for a hasty cleaning, the Flora is ready for sea and the Shearwater is ashore.

The British North Pacific squadron which is now watching the movements of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Korea is composed of the cruisers Grafton and Flora and the sloop-of-war Shearwater. The Grafton is the flagship. The Shearwater is known in this port having been here for a few days during December, 1902.

### WANT TO CORRAL CREWS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—The Japanese are determined to frustrate the departure of the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi.

### LENA'S MEN MUST KEEP OUT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—It is unlikely that the officers and crew of the dismantled Russian cruiser Lena will be permitted to take further part in the war.

### ARMIES TAKING A REST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—The resumption of hostilities in the vicinity of Mukden is improbable within a month.

### IMMENSE LOSSES OF LIFE.

MUKDEN, Sept. 16.—The panic has been allayed, business is resumed and the declaration is made that the Japanese lost 40,000 killed and wounded in one day's fighting. Twelve thousand Russian wounded are being treated in the hospitals here.

### WHEN THE WAR IS OVER

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Japanese intend transferring the whole of the Liaotung peninsula to China, making Port Arthur an open port.

### ARTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—General Stoessel reports that the Japanese are constructing fortifications near Port Arthur and are continuing the bombardment. They have also issued a proclamation demanding the surrender of the forts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—The request of the captain of the Russian cruiser Lena for permission to dismantle has been granted. President Roosevelt orders the vessel disarmed at Mare Island and held there until the end of the war. The officers and men are to be given liberty on parole until a decision has been reached regarding the disposition of them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—A report that the Chinese are preparing to occupy the territory conquered by the Japanese is causing uneasiness here.

### CHINESE BUILDING ENTRENCHMENTS.

CHEFOO, Sept. 14.—Three hundred thousand Chinese are engaged upon Japanese entrenchments between Port Arthur and Dalny.

### LENA MAY BE LAID UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—It is believed that the Russian cruiser Lena will be interned.

### WANT INTERVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union in session here has passed resolutions urging the powers to intervene in the present war and asking President Roosevelt to use his influence towards having the quarrel referred to The Hague tribunal.

### NO ALARMIST NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Government has received no official advices tending to confirm the alarmist stories now afloat. The only fact of interest is that rains are suspending the campaign.

### JAPANESE ARE NEARING MUKDEN.

MUKDEN, Sept. 14.—The Japanese are within twenty-one miles of this city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—Gen. Kuropatkin's official report attributes the loss of Liaoyang to Gen. Orloff's failure to hold a vital point. Kuropatkin estimates the Russian losses in the battle at 4000 killed and 12,000 wounded. The report restores Kuropatkin's prestige here.

### JAPAN'S VOLUNTEER FLEET.

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Japan has decided to organize a fleet to protect the national shipping. The expense will be borne by public subscription.

## MAN WHO SOLD LITTLE A DEGREE IN TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Dr. William Farr, who has scattered L. L. D. degrees broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land at so much a

degree, and who is the president and faculty of numerous colleges and universities, has been called upon by the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department to show cause why he should not be debarred from the use of the United States mails.

Farr's case has been under consideration in the department for several weeks, and three or four of the most expert postal sharps have been working up evidence which tends to show that Farr

has been operating in violation of the fraud provisions of the postal laws. The youthful college president—he is about 30 years of age—will be heard on the 31st inst., if he puts in an appearance, and at the same time it is expected that the complainants will also be heard.

Farr has been conducting the "University of Washington" in this city for some time, and public attention was first directed toward it some weeks ago, when a protest against the use of the name by Farr was entered. Among the institutions which Farr is said to have conducted at various times are the Omaha University, the Oklahoma University, the Chattanooga College of Law, the Nashville College of Law, the Nashville College, the National College of Law, and later the American College of Law, the Washington University, the George Washington University and the University of Washington.

More than 20,000 men and women have received "degrees" from these so-called colleges and universities, if credence may be placed in the statements of former associates. From all that can be learned, the enterprising Dr. Farr collected from \$5 to \$10 apiece for each diploma, neatly framed, bearing the legend "L. L. D." A sketch of Farr, in a "year book" issued by himself, describes the young man in this modest language:

"In appearance he is tall and stately, being of the blond type, having blue eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion and fine, well cut features; is about 6 feet in height, weighs 180 pounds, is erect in stature, possessing a fine, manly physique and good address; is fond of music, reading, amusements and loves the beautiful, the true and the good. He is a young lawyer of prepossessing qualities, sterling worth, irreproachable character, profound judgment, a wise and efficient counsellor, with excellent business ability; an able writer, a conscientious law instructor, a deep thinker and an entertaining platform lecturer; having a fascinating disposition, he has a tact for making friends; his ideals of honesty and integrity are high, and he does not hesitate in doing what he believes to be honorable and right, even at the cost of losing many friends."

## THE LAST HOURS OF MRS. MACKINTOSH

A letter from Dresden, received here by friends of the late Mrs. Mackintosh, contains the following account of her death:

Dresden, Aug. 25, 1904.  
Yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock Mrs. Mackintosh was taken from us. She died of apoplexy and had not a moment's pain or any consciousness of her illness. She had been out shopping with Bertha and Marie and at 12 o'clock I saw her at the dressmaker's looking regal in her new velvet dress. At one o'clock they came home and her head, which had been aching for some days, was very bad. She undressed, lay down on the bed, was very sick and at once fell into a sort of sleep, from which she never regained consciousness. The doctor was sent for at once and she was sick at intervals. He said it was a slight stroke—to keep her absolutely still and not raise her head. They sent

## SUPPORT CRAWFORD

### Chinese Would Make Legislator Out of Him.

The committee appointed by the Chinese voters of the Territory to consult with the Republican district committee concerning the former's desire to have a representative in the next Legislature, reported last evening at a meeting called especially to hear the result.

The report, which was read by William Kwai Fong, was very favorable to the cause of the Chinese voters, and was accepted after a lengthy discussion. Ng Mon War rebelled against the idea of placing a candidate in the race during the coming campaign, claiming that the Chinese were not prepared to insure its nominee being elected.

After it was moved and seconded that a Chinese candidate be named, Ng Mon War jumped to his feet and announced himself as an aspirant for the honor. The house then called upon William Crawford, asking him whether he was willing to run for the legislature. Mr. Crawford gave his consent stating that he had already been assured of outside support. Thereupon ensued a friendly debate between the two aspirants, each modestly claiming the other to be the better qualified. Mon War finally put an end to the matter by withdrawing in favor of Crawford, who was thereupon unanimously endorsed as candidate for the lower House.

William Kwai Fong was also asked to run, but he declined. During the meeting the Republican platform and the nominee for Congress, Prince Kuhio, were heartily endorsed.

For him again about four as she was breathing strangely. He came after 5 p. m. She passed away without a struggle at 6 o'clock. The evening before Bertha had a little supper for them and Aunt Lillie was the life of the party—full of fun and looking so well and happy.

She is going to be taken to the beautiful church this afternoon and the service will be some time on Friday. Aeneas will be here on Friday morning. We telegraphed at once and had her answer last evening before eleven.

I never saw anyone look so beautiful as she does, the most heavenly expression of peace on her face.

Mr. Mackintosh is quite stunned. He keeps saying: "I knew it was coming. I felt this dreadful darkness on my heart."

Mrs. H. Holmes, who returned last week, on the Manahua, was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Tuck, who is visiting her at Diamond Head.

## BIRTH OF A CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY

RACCONIGI, Italy, Sept. 16.—Queen Helene has been delivered of a son.

The birth of a son to the young Queen Helene of Italy will be an occasion of great rejoicing there for the two former children of King Victor Emanuel and Queen Helene are girls. The Princess Yolande Margherita was born at Rome on June 1, 1901. On Nov. 19, 1902, the Princess Mafalao was born.

## THE ATLANTIC COAST HAS AUTUMNAL STORM

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—There is a great storm on the Atlantic coast. A number of lives and much property have been lost. Several ships have been wrecked.

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEFS CONFERRING IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Judge Parker is here conferring with Hill, Davis and Lamont about his letter of acceptance and the gubernatorial fight.

## HALIFAX HAS A NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING

HALIFAX, Sept. 16.—A fire on the waterfront caused the loss of half a million dollars to shipping. The wind was high and dynamiting was resorted to to save the city.

## HIGGINS FOR GOVERNOR



HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Republicans in State Convention here today nominated F. W. Higgins as their candidate for Governor. The nomination was unanimous. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff withdrawing before the ballot.



## JURY CUTS DOWN FEES

### George Davis' Vision of Wealth Dwindles.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Two hundred dollars were awarded to George Davis by a jury yesterday as the amount he may be entitled to for services rendered to Mrs. Nobrega in her action for divorce against S. Nobrega. The jury was out about twenty minutes. Davis sued for \$500, the sum which was noted in a contract between Davis, as attorney and Mrs. Nobrega as client, he waiving all claim to any sum over \$500 although the terms of the contract were that he received one-half of all moneys she might receive over \$4,000. The contention of Mrs. Nobrega was that she did not understand the contract as drawn up.

The case was heard in Judge Robinson's court and with Davis as his own attorney with Lorrin Andrews and Frank Andrade arrayed against him as attorneys for Mrs. Nobrega. The jury and spectators did not lack for high jinks.

During the cross-examination of Davis by Andrews, the jury was treated to a diversion when Davis said: "I am suspicious of Andrews, and Andrews is suspicious of me, and neither of us has confidence in the other."

When the attorneys took their turns before the jury and presented their arguments, Davis took occasion to pay his respects again to Andrews.

"My professional standing in this community," said he, "will bear the searchlight of truth and justice, and it will show up as well as that of Lorrin Andrews. They (Andrews and Andrade) came in like eavesdroppers and sneaked into the case, not like honorable men. I never had trouble before with a client. Lorrin Andrews tried to exterminate me from the profession of which I am a member, but I tell you I have never been charged with overcharging anybody before."

The jury comprised A. L. Soule, Arthur Johnstone, H. P. Benson, Sam Kamakahi, Lewis C. King, Harry C. Wilder, H. C. Carter, Wm. F. Erving, Samuel Nowlen, Norman Watkins, Percy Lishman, I. Bray.

#### FREEDOM WAS SHORTLIVED.

Hayashida, the alleged Wailuku murderer, enjoyed a brief bit of freedom yesterday morning. It was very brief, for after he had walked out of Judge Gear's courtroom on the order of a nolle prosequi entered by the court, the bewildered man wandered slowly down the stairs and into the waiting arms of a police officer. Shortly afterward Chester Doyle of the Attorney General's Department, came over from the Capitol with a new warrant for his arrest.

When the court was convened yesterday morning, with the jury present, M. F. Prosser for the Territory moved that a nolle prosequi be entered against the prisoner as owing to a typographical error in the indictment the murder was alleged to have been committed at Wailuku, Oahu, instead of at Wailua, Oahu. The order was granted. Mr. Catheart for the defense asked that the judge explain to the prisoner that he should not raise his hopes too high. The judge said that was not necessary.

The new indictment charges Hayashida with committing murder at Wailuku. The case was continued until Thursday and the trial jurors were excused until that time.

#### SUPREME COURT DENIES.

Decision in the matter of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company vs. Wailuku Sugar Company was rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court, wherein the motion for a rehearing, asked by the defendant company was denied. The text of the decision is signed by Chief Justice Frear and Circuit Judge Matthewsman, sitting in place of Justice Hartwell, Circuit Judge Robinson for Justice Hatch, concurring. In its syllabus the court says: "A motion for a rehearing based on the ground that the court erred in holding 'prescriptive rights' were intended in those decisions to include all appurtenant rights and that it otherwise failed to follow those decisions, is denied—the contentions not being sustained by the decisions."

Fourteen grounds were set forth in the motion for a rehearing.

Judge Robinson in a concurring opinion says: "In my judgment, this court, in its decision of the case at bar (15 Haw. 675) not only did not overlook any, but, without exception, fully considered all of the many points raised by counsel for respondent in its petition for rehearing. I concur in the order denying respondent's motion for rehearing. I also concur in what is contained in the opinion of the Chief Justice in reference to the meaning and scope of the term 'prescriptive rights,' as used and employed in both the Lonoosa and 'plea in bar' decisions."

#### DEFENDANTS ABSENT.

Return of summons in the action of John A. Cummins vs. J. O. Carter, et al, bill for cancellation of trust deed, has been made by Deputy Sheriff McGurn. John T. Walker and Flora Hiram, two of the defendants could not be served as they are now residents respectively of the Mainland and the United States and Japan, but certified copies were left at their former residences in Honolulu, with relatives.

#### THE HIGHWAY CASE.

In the case of the Territory vs. Wil-

Ham McCandless, bill to restrain obstruction of highway (extending from King street to the rice mill of T. Ahlin) Judge De Bolt yesterday overruled the demurrer of respondent that the allegations are insufficient, "inasmuch as the manner whereby the alleged highway was established is not set forth," and gives respondent five days in which to answer.

#### MRS. WARREN DIVORCED.

Judge Gear yesterday granted the bill for divorce brought by Laura Warren against H. R. Warren, the allegations being proven. The custody of the minor child was awarded to the mother who is to bear the costs of the suit.

#### COURT NOTES.

Defendant in the case of The Oriental Life Insurance Company, Ltd., vs. C. Winam, defendant, Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., garnishees, is given ten days in which to answer the amended complaint.

Lena Keonini was yesterday granted a divorce from John Keonini. The latter is a member of the police force. The former wife alleging him to be brutal in his conduct toward her. The case of the Territory vs. Haguchi on appeal from the District Court was moved on the calendar, and on motion of the Territory was nolle prosequi.

In the case of Nakamura vs. Nakamura, bill for maintenance, the case was continued until answer is filed.

Confirmation of sale in the case of the First American Savings Bank vs. Mary J. Montano was made. C. A. Long presenting the Commissioner's report. The property was a tract in upper Manoa Valley beyond the Castle premises. Long moved for the entrance of a deficiency judgment which was opposed by Attorney Lightfoot acting for Mrs. Montano.

The case of the Territory vs. Emmet May was continued until October 13.

One Mateumoto has filed suit in the Circuit Court against the Kaploiani Estate for \$1199.30 allegedly due for work and services in carting dirt from the corner of King and Alakea streets, where the Kaploiani building now stands.

Mrs. Ellen Dwight, widow of the late Charles B. Dwight, has petitioned to the Circuit Court for letters of administration on her deceased husband's estate. The statement of property shows there is a homestead in Desha lane valued at \$4500, land at Mokaula, \$500; personal property, \$1200; and a life insurance policy for \$7,500. Besides the widow there are seven heirs, namely, Bernice, Samuel, Allen, George, Joseph, James and Charles.

A divorce was granted yesterday by Judge De Bolt in favor of the libellant in the case of Malle Keawe vs. Matilda Keawe, the husband getting the custody of the children. A long thirst attributed to Mrs. Keawe was the ground upon which the divorce was granted.

UNNECESSARY EXPENSE.—Acute attacks of colic, cholera morbus and dysentery come on without warning and prompt relief must be obtained. There is no necessity of incurring the expense of a physician's service in such cases if Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is at hand. A dose of this remedy will relieve the patient before a doctor could arrive. It has never been known to fail, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

#### Heavy Registration.

Superintendent McVeigh of the Leper Settlement stated yesterday that the registration at the Settlement on the first day was 308.

#### THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholia, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists.

## COOK WILL HELP OUT OF INTEREST TO HAWAII

### Famous Tourist Agency to Bring People Here.

One of the most gratifying incidents of the work of Secretary Boyd of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, while in San Francisco, was to receive the assurance of the Thos. Cook & Sons agency in San Francisco, that the great tourist company would resume personally conducted tours of Hawaii. These tours were discontinued a few years ago, but for a year correspondence has been carried on with the company to induce it to take the matter up again, and up to a few weeks since it had refused.

Thos. Cook & Sons will now advertise a tour to Hawaii, and if it should be popular they will multiply tours accordingly.

During the secretary's stay in San Francisco, he found that most of the Knights Templar had arrived with tickets in personally conducted groups, and in most cases they were to return eastward via the St. Louis Exposition. In fact, to see the Exposition was only a part of the project of buying tickets at reduced rates to San Francisco and return.

Hawaiian literature was distributed on the trains while the Templars were coming westward, and at the various state and territory headquarters maintained in San Francisco during the convalescence, the literature was given a thorough distribution. It was also distributed on the trains eastward-bound so that it would be carried into the eastern States.

The San Francisco office of the Hawaii Promotion Committee ceases today.

It was organized for the purpose of working in with the various railway and steamship companies, and has been quite successful in that there is a distinct change of feeling among the railway and steamship men toward Hawaii. The transcontinental lines, according to Mr. Boyd, now seem to be eager to be of service to Hawaii. Their faith in the travel this way is proven by the fact that at least two of the big railroad lines are considering establishing branch offices in Honolulu.

Mr. Jennifer, who was the committee's representative in San Francisco will be transferred to Los Angeles.

Mr. Boyd states that there does not seem to be any immediate or good prospect of a substantial reduction in steamship fares. There has been a concession, however, which promises to be of some aid. There has been in existence for years a party rate of \$10 for round trip tickets to be sold for fifteen persons on one sailing. The steamship companies have consented to permit Thos. Cook & Sons to accept registrations in each of their five offices—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, and in the Hawaii Promotion Committee's office in Los Angeles—to register parties of fifteen at the party rate of \$10 each person. Mr. Stokes, Pacific Coast Manager for the Cooks, is strongly of the opinion that no sailing, perhaps, will occur without their agency being able to fill up a party, although not personally conducted.

The Promotion Committee has received a letter from the Cook's agency in Bombay, India, requesting the forwarding of information on Hawaii. The writer cited a circular letter sent out from Hawaii in 1922, saying that any inquiries on Hawaii would be answered. On this showing the Bombay agency based its present inquiry.

None of the railroad and steamship officials in San Francisco believed that there would be much travel westward during the next few months, owing to the presidential campaign.

### HAWAIIAN PINES HAVE CAUGHT ON

Hawaiian pineapples from the famous Wahiawa Colony on this island have been shipped to New York, Washington and New England cities with perfect success, and orders are filed which have more than taken up the available crop, for the pineapple season is about over.

Byron O. Clark, who began the movement to ship island pines to Eastern cities, is gratified over the success of the first season and believes that during the coming winter Hawaiian pineapples will have a great vogue all over the East. One lot of pineapples were shipped to the chief of the Pomological Bureau of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The chief reports the pineapples having been received in excellent condition and he pronounces the quality as being almost unsurpassed.

In fact every shipment of pines has meant a return order. The hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, receives a shipment by every steamer.

#### Police Court News.

M. Souza was fined \$200 and costs in police court yesterday for selling liquor without a license. S. Kapa, who pilfered coal got ten days. Louis F. De Meila, charged with being a common nuisance, was discharged.

### Island Statutes in Washington Demand.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 3.—Further immigration legislation, especially the restriction thereof, has been broached considerably within the last week in connection with the Presidential campaign. Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee, who came over from New York for a day recently, sounded a distress call about the control of the next House. It is not believed the Republican control of the House is at all in danger, for the party securing the Presidency has always had control of the House elected that year, with the exception of the exceptional year of 1876 when many claim that Tilden, not Hayes, was entitled to the presidency. One of the reasons Mr. Babcock gave of the necessity for a Republican House for the first two years of the next administration was that the Republicans wanted to pass immigration legislation. The belief, in well informed quarters, is that Chairman Babcock utters his plaint so as to scare moneyed men to giving fat campaign contributions. But in other quarters the demand for immigration legislation is voiced. Some of the influential weeklies, published in New York, join in the cry. It may be quite forgotten, save by a few of those immediately interested, after the election but because of the vital importance of such matters in Hawaii should not be overlooked.

#### IMMIGRATION.

A year and more ago when the immigration laws were revised, it was generally announced that that concluded immigration legislation for a considerable time. The large transportation interests will be averse to the opening of the question again and it would be practically impossible to enact any important changes in the existing statutes at the coming, or short session of Congress, which adjourns by constitutional limitation March 4 next. Should the subject be opened in the Fifty-ninth Congress, which is the Congress to be elected this fall—as far as the House is concerned—the struggle to enact an educational qualification would undoubtedly be renewed. It is barely possible that some of the Republican agitation of the question just at present is purely political. The Chicago convention last June failed to reinstate the plank of its 1900 convention declaring for the restriction of immigration. This omission has been seized upon by Democratic politicians as evidence that the Republican party are not heeding the interests of organized labor as strenuously as it might. The charge is even made that the omission was because of a forcible request from the big transportation companies. If that be the fact, it is all the more improbable that further immigration legislation will be undertaken during the next Congress.

#### HAWAIIAN STATUTES.

Chief W. B. Acker, of the Miscellaneous division of the Interior Department, through which passes all business with the Hawaiian Territorial government, says it is surprising how many requests come to the department regarding the statutes enacted by the Territorial Legislature. These inquiries come from many different States. The department requires the Territorial government to forward here copies of the statutes enacted at each session of the Legislature, one set for the use of the Interior Department, one set for the House of Representatives, and one set for the Senate. In fact the law requires that. But in addition Mr. Acker has requested that one additional set be forwarded, which he sends to the Congressional library, so that the laws of Hawaii can be accessible to anyone who chooses to go there for them.

It would be an excellent idea, if the Territorial authorities would send to the libraries in the several large cities," said Mr. Acker this afternoon, when I suggested that possibly a way could be found to do as much. "The Territory could be placed on the exchange list of many of the big libraries and receive certain publications in return. But the chief advantage would be in affording to inquirers ready access to this information. There is, of course, very general lack of knowledge about the laws of the Territory. When the Territory was seeking to sell its bonds a few months ago we had an urgent request from New York one day for copies of certain Territorial laws regarding the legislation authorizing those bonds. Prospective purchasers in New York of those bonds wired their agent here in Washington to get for them the exact language of the law."

But that is only one of many instances. Requests for information about Hawaiian statutes are coming in here from time to time and, of course, it is to the advantage of the Territory to make such information easily accessible. It would help us greatly if it were possible to inform inquirers that copies of the statutes could be found in the libraries at Boston, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and other cities. What is true of Hawaii in this particular is also true of Porto Rico. Judge Pensfeld, solicitor of the State Department, said today that no definite progress had been made since Gov. Car-

ter's visit to Washington towards adjusting the claims of British subjects in Hawaii.

"We are trying," said he, "to arrange for a commission to adjust the several cross claims between this country and Great Britain. If that effort is successful, the commission will take up and give consideration to the claims in Hawaii in common with other claims between the two countries."

#### INDEPENDENT OF CONGRESS.

The bill introduced in the House at the last session of Congress by Representative Spaulding, of North Dakota, providing for the elimination from Section 83 of the organic act of the words "without the approval of Congress" has been favorably recommended by Acting Gov. Atkinson. In a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, Mr. Atkinson apologizes for the delay in reporting on the bill, which in effect allows the Territorial Legislature to pass acts of incorporation without the approval of Congress. Mr. Atkinson expresses his belief that the interests of all concerned in acts of incorporation can be as fully conserved by the Legislature as elsewhere.

Mr. Spaulding, when Congress convenes again, will probably press the bill before the House Committee on Territories, of which he is a member, and also before the House itself.

No action has yet been taken by the State Department in the case of the Hawaiian Chinaman Chuk K. Ai, who claims that he is a native born American citizen. This is the dull season of the year in Washington, as has been told in previous letters. Practically no work of importance is being done in the departments and most of the cabinet members and assistant secretaries are away. It is not likely that a decision in the case of Chuk will be reached for several weeks.

#### BERIBERI.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Bureau has published in the weekly bulletin of that bureau an account of a case of beriberi on the bark Fooling Sney which arrived with a cargo of sugar at Delware Breakwater after a voyage of 146 days from Honolulu, via Kahului. The bark carried a crew of 14 all told. Passed Assistant Surgeon Lavender reported that, upon boarding the vessel, he learned a death had occurred among the crew at sea July 10, "the cause of which the master thought to be beriberi. The history of the case confirmed, in my opinion, the master's diagnosis. I then inspected the crew, finding 1 well-marked case of beriberi (wet form), 3 cases with unmistakable evidences of the disease, and several others complaining of some of the early symptoms of the disease, but with no physical evidences of it. Glandular examination was made of the crew, and, nothing suspicious being found, the vessel was granted pratique. The one well-developed case was admitted to the hospital at this station for treatment. All others proceeded with the vessel the next day bound for Philadelphia."

"The case which was admitted to the hospital at this station displayed as his most marked symptoms and signs general edema (anasarca), disturbed cardiac action, urgent dyspnoea, tenderness of calf muscles, and muscular weakness. Since his admission he has progressed very favorably and is rapidly improving."

A patent has been granted to Henry G. Ginn and H. O. C. Isenberg, of Honolulu, for an invention on a valve.

#### BURTON OSTRACIZED.

Senator Burton, of Kansas, one of the special committee that visited Hawaii two years ago and now under sentence of fine and imprisonment by the federal court in St. Louis, is in Washington at present. He walked up Fifteenth Street past the Treasury Department this forenoon, being in town to look after some personal matters. He has secured a writ of error on which there will be a hearing of his case before the United States Supreme Court. As he is entirely out of politics now, although still holding his commission as United States Senator, Mr. Burton finds himself ostracized in Washington, as well as in Kansas. Should the verdict of the court be set aside and he be ultimately acquitted, he would undoubtedly insist on resuming his seat in the Senate. In any event, however, his usefulness as a Senator is at an end, even if he remains as a member of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, he will never again figure as an influence in matters of Hawaiian legislation.

#### FRIENDS OF HAWAII.

Senator Foraker, chairman of the Pacific Islands Committee, who has so frequently befriended Hawaii in Congress and elsewhere, has been frequently in and out of town this summer. He is taking an active part in the Republican campaign and after the middle of September will be on the stump considerably. One of his first speeches will be at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the opening of the Republican state campaign.

Representative Hitt, of Illinois, one of the good friends of Hawaii in Congress and a member of the commission that visited the islands and helped frame the organic law, has been very ill at Bar Harbor. At times his life has been despaired of. He has been improving a little lately, but his health has broken probably permanently. Mr. Hitt is now nearly 71 years old. He was renominated for a twelfth successive term in Congress by the Thirtieth Illinois District Republicans some weeks ago.

#### ERNEST G. WALKER.

PASSENGER TELLS OF JOS. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Kettlewell, a through passenger on the Sierra for the Colonies, had an opportunity while in London recently to obtain an interview with Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Tariff Reform Party. He states that although Mr. Chamberlain is almost seventy years of age, he is still vigorous and full of fight as ever. The great statesman felt grave doubts as to the success of his tariff reform bill this season, but said that in the next campaign he felt he would come out victorious. Mr. Kettlewell says this answer of the leader indicates that he has no idea of resigning political power for some time to come.

## WHERE DID HE GET IT?

### Rose's Case Attracted Attention on the Mainland.

All across the continent young Rose of Hilo, who was arrested in Delaware for purloining a Panama hat from the mails while he was in the Hilo post-office, heard the sad, worn refrain, "Where did you get that hat?" Rose's case attracted much attention wherever the train stopped and the ubiquitous reporter could get his pencil working on the story. The Salt Lake Tribune says of him:

A chase across half the globe, now ended, will soon result in retribution overtaking a luckless Kanaka for the theft of an old Panama hat. The Kanaka, in custody of Delaware's United States Marshal, passed through Ogden yesterday on the Union Pacific west-bound No. 1. The pair are on their way to the Hawaiian Islands, whence the thief took his departure some months ago.

In its details the case affords another example of the foolishness of toying with Uncle Sam's mails, for America's postoffice department and America's secret service weren't a bit exercised over the hat save for the fact that it was abstracted from a government postoffice.

#### FANCIED THE HAT.

It seems that the Kanaka, ignorant of the vigilance with which his new government watches the divers articles consigned to its care under the protection of postage stamps, took a fancy to the hat. Such hats are common in Hilo, where this native lived, and this one was old at that. But the luckless native happened to want this particular article of headgear, and took it, thereby taking his place as first starter in a sort of relay race, which endured across the Pacific and the American continent.

After the theft some one told the thief what he had done, and he proceeded to put as much salt water as possible between himself and the scene of his crime. Meantime the postal department got wind of the fact that the hat had vanished, and investigation has been instituted. Any one who has lost a letter in the mails and has gone through the red tape of getting it back knows what this means. It took time, but it was thorough. The postmaster communicated with Washington, and Washington communicated with an island inspector. Then the inspector got busy and did a lot of investigating by himself. He wrote back for instructions and reported progress. This was done a time or two, and when it was all over the Kanaka had become a fixture in his newly adopted mother land. He had incidentally come to regard the hat affair as a closed incident.

#### HAT TO THE JUNK PILE.

But while that Panama hat, long since reposing on some Hilo junk heap, had passed into history so far as its on-time possessor was concerned, it was a very evident matter of present concern to some half score of federal officials. These continued to write letters of instruction and reports on progress to one another, until it finally developed that the Panama had been stolen, and the thief had disappeared.

Then the secret service department of the American government became a factor in this story. The secret service department is a terrible affair, as more than one offender against the federal laws can testify, and it never stops until it has turned in a report of as much as possible accomplished. And the secret service department doesn't particularly care whether the crime of the offender be in the ethical nature of petty larceny or murder, so long as it is set upon his heels. The article stolen may be a postoffice in its entirety or an old Panama hat, and the result is generally the same.

#### WANDERED TO DELAWARE.

So it came to pass that the investigation took a new turn and the Kanaka became a wanted man. By this time he had wandered along in happy ignorance of his desirability until he reached the State of Delaware. No necessity exists for going further into details. Mail was watched and photographs were sent out until the wanted man was located. Then Delaware's United States officials arrested him. His trip back to the islands began soon after, a trip which took him through Utah a sadder and wiser man when it comes to the subject of annexing Panamas, at the time in care of Uncle Sam.

#### Renton Still Alive.

The steamer Maui, which left for Mahukona Monday with George Renton and his sisters, returned yesterday afternoon at about 4:30 o'clock. Mr. James Renton is reported still alive but with little hope of recovery. The Maui arrived at the Hawaii port at 2:45 yesterday morning after a run of about fourteen hours. The return trip was made with less haste. As the distance is 265 sea miles the speed was very good.

#### Hawaiian Voters on Mainland.

Editor Advertiser: Please let me know through the medium of your paper if a Hawaiian voter in this Territory can go to the States and cast a vote at the coming election.

Yours truly,

J. E. P.

[He must have first gained a residence in the State and in the voting precinct. The time-limit is a year in the one case and thirty days in the other.]

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Marques returned on the Sierra yesterday from the coast.



## INSURANCE CASES DROP

### One Discontinued and Nonsuit in Another.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

One Chinatown fire insurance case was discontinued before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning, and another ended in a nonsuit after occupying the whole day before Judge Robinson. It was when the discontinuance was announced in court, and no other jury case ready for trial, that Judge De Bolt let his jurors go until the first week in October as stated below.

#### THE CASE THAT FAILED.

Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.'s suit against Manchester Fire Insurance Company came on for trial before Judge Robinson. S. M. Ballou and Mr. Anderson appeared for plaintiff, and A. G. M. Robertson for defendant. The following jury was empaneled: Sam. M. Kamaikai, Norman Watkins, H. C. Carter, Louis C. King, J. J. Sullivan, Percy Lishman, H. P. Benson, Arthur L. Soule, Arthur Johnstone, Wm. F. Erving, Patrick Ryan, Hiram Kaaha. The suit was on an insurance policy for \$750, on two Chinese dwellings on the northern side of Maunakea street, between Hotel and King streets, which were burned in the Chinatown fire of January 26, 1930.

Mr. Robertson, in cross-examining a member of the plaintiff firm, asked him if he had put in a claim for the property before the Fire Claims Commission and received an award from that tribunal.

Mr. Ballou objected that such claim was immaterial, citing Judge Dole's decision in the Yee Wo Chan case where it held that an award of the Fire Claims Commission was not compensation but a gratuity from the Territory and the United States Congress.

It was argued in reply by Mr. Robertson that the two cases "did not rest in the same class," as in the Yee Wo Chan case the insurance was collected before the claim was entered with the Commission, whereas in the present case the plaintiffs received an award for their loss and were trying to get the insurance besides. It would be a fraud on the insurance company, counsel argued, if it was made to pay a loss that had already been made good from another source.

Judge Robinson had the Federal court decision produced and finally ruled out the defendant's question.

Mr. Ballou having rested the plaintiff's case, Mr. Robertson moved for a nonsuit on the ground that there was no evidence of the value of the buildings at the time they were destroyed. At this Mr. Ballou moved for leave to reopen the case this morning on the ground of "surprise," as he did not anticipate a ruling that his evidence was insufficient.

Judge Robinson stated that he had ruled uniformly on that point while the evidence for the plaintiff was being taken. Therefore he denied leave to reopen the case and granted the motion for a nonsuit.

Mr. Ballou noted an exception to the court's ruling, "especially on the ground of abuse of discretion."

Judge Robinson then dismissed the jury and excused its members from further attendance in court until Friday morning.

Geo. W. Smith, member of the Board of Health; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, its executive officer, and Andrew Brown, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, when the fire was started under orders of the Board of Health on that memorable day, were on waiting orders as witnesses in the case all day.

#### LESSON TO LAWYERS.

Judge De Bolt gave the attorneys in civil cases allotted to him what they seemed to need most—time in which to get ready for trial. Yesterday was the second day on which cases were set for trial, but with none of the attorneys who had answered "ready" at the calling of the calendar prepared to go on with anything. Accordingly the court excused the jurors from further attendance until Tuesday, October 4, or fifteen court days later.

#### THE HUSBAND'S STORY.

Kojiro Nakamura answers the libel for divorce of his wife, Tsune Nakamura, in the first place saying he was sued erroneously by the name of Kojima Nakamura. He denies her accusations of ill-treatment and alleges her repeated desertion of him—once at Napoopo, then at Honolulu and again at Lahaina. On the last-mentioned occasion, according to his story, they were on their way to Hawaii when they agreed to stop over at Lahaina to see some friends. This was on August 10 last, and the respondent thus tells of what happened:

"That on or about the 12th day of August said petitioner without cause or provocation and without the consent or knowledge of your respondent again left and deserted him, taking with her \$50 in cash and certain valuable papers, all property of your respondent; that your respondent immediately instituted search for petitioner and thereafter, to wit, on the 19th day of August, found petitioner at Honolulu aforesaid."

Kojiro denies the affluent circumstances attributed to him in his wife's libel. He says he is growing coffee in Kona upon five acres of leased land, one-half of the area being under cultivation but without expectation of a crop for at least two years. Concluding, he says:

"That your affiant is wholly without available money and your affiant alleges that he has spent more than \$350 pursuing said petitioner over the islands, \$125 of which he was forced to borrow from friends. That the entire assets of your

respondent over his debts and obligations does not exceed one hundred dollars. And your respondent further shows that he is now, and at all times herein mentioned has been ready and willing to support and maintain petitioner to the best of his ability provided she will return to his bed and board."

#### KAPIOLANI TRACT TAXER.

W. C. Achi enters a demurrer to the bill to enforce a tax lien brought against him by James L. Holt, assessor. He says the complaint is bad in substance, also that there is a misjoinder of parties. "That is to say," the demurrer proceeds, "there are several persons who are necessary parties in this action, whose interests would be suffered in case the petition of the complainant shall be granted; said persons are intended buyers of lots in the Kapiolani tract who had contracts from the defendant, W. C. Achi, to buy lots in said tract, and further this defendant says that their names were given to the petitioner, or his predecessor in office." In order that these persons may be made proper parties, the defendant states the names of, between seventy and eighty of them, adding, "and several others of whom the petitioner knows their names." The prayer of demurrer reads: "Wherefore this defendant requests on account of said misjoinder of parties to dismiss the bill with costs."

#### AN ANCIENT CONTEST.

Clarissa Amoy Monsarrat and Elizabeth Renja, executrices of the will of Annederia Amoy Haalele, enter a joinder in error to the petition and assignment of errors of Junius Kaee. In the matter of the estate of Kellahanon, deceased. This is the latest of many attempts to break the will of Kellahanon, which was admitted to probate about half a century ago. The case involves valuable property in Honolulu, including the premises at Richmonds and Hotel streets devised by the will of the late Mrs. Haalele. Kala-kauna, before he was king, was a party to the litigation. Junius Kaee is trying by writ of error to set aside a recent decision adverse to his claim rendered by Judge Gear.

#### COURT NOTES.

This morning Judge De Bolt will call the odd-numbered cases in which jury has been waived to set them for hearing or other disposition.

Taguchi, Nishimura and Shinada, indicted at the June term for "being present in a place where gambling is carried on," were discharged on nolle prosequere granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Robinson overruled the demurrer, giving defendant ten days to answer, in the suit of R. C. A. Peterson against R. N. Halstead. D. L. Withington appeared for plaintiff; and A. A. Wilder for defendant.

A joinder in demurrer is filed in the covenant suit of Frank Lucweiko and Minna Lucweiko vs. Territory of Hawaii, the plaintiffs saying they can establish that the grounds of demurrer are not well taken.

W. J. Lowrie vs. Kalua Kalkalnahale (w) is discontinued. It was a suit started several years ago, when plaintiff was manager of Ewa plantation, for trespass upon land.

In the libel case of W. A. Kinney against Samuel Parker, the argument on demurrer was set by Judge De Bolt for hearing on Saturday, October 8.

Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer, giving the defendant ten days in which to answer, in the suit of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd., vs. C. Winam, defendant, and Bishop & Co., et al., garnishees.

Joinder in demurrer is filed in the case of Chung See vs. Kahanuu Meek, plaintiff saying her complaint is good in law.

Ahi et al. vs. New Zealand Insurance Co. is discontinued.

## FISHERY HEARINGS

### WELL UNDER WAY

Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, yesterday began the hearing of the fishery cases to pass upon the question of vested rights in the titles.

The first one heard was that of Anna Perry and others. Witnesses called were J. F. Brown, surveyor, Sol. Kaual and Manula. Another witness was offered, but the Attorney General did not think it necessary to take other oral testimony.

Victoria Ward's case followed, the witnesses being C. Kawahala and M. D. Monsarrat, surveyors.

Sol. Kaual's case was third and last of the day. The claimant himself testified and offered to produce other witnesses, but Mr. Andrews did not deem it necessary.

H. E. Cooper and S. H. Derby appeared for all of the claimants. In each case grants, deeds, etc., were put in evidence. The oral evidence of the native witnesses related to the custom of dividing the catches in the proprietary sea fisheries, and that of the surveyors to the boundary marks and the persons who showed them the marks.

Miss Warner, stenographer of the Attorney General's department, took down the testimony.

## LANE WILL RUN

### FOR THE SENATE

John C. Lane, the stalwart young Republican leader in the Fifth District, stated yesterday that owing to constant pressure being brought to bear upon him by his friends and business men, he has finally consented to permit the use of his name in connection with the Senatorship.

"It has been my fond hope that I might run for the lower House of the Legislature," said he yesterday, "but my friends desire me to run for a Senatorship."

## HANDSOME BUILDING

### Normal School Edifice Plans Under Final Review.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, is passing finally on the plans and specifications of the Normal school building. The plans were drawn by Dickey & Newcomb, architects, and promise an imposing edifice that will be an ornament upon the south slope of Punchbowl. Its site is the old quarry lot at Hackfeld and Quarry streets.

With ground dimensions of about 100 feet by 70 feet, the building will have a middle section of three stories and two-story wings on either side. At the corners of the building where the third story begins, deck roofs will cover the outer parts of the second story. A peaked gable surmounts the facade, the summit of which is sixty-four feet from the ground.

There will be sixteen schoolrooms in the building. The third floor is divided into three rooms separated by shutters, which can be thrown into one assembly room. Opening out from this assembly room is a spacious gallery from which a splendid view of the city and harbor will be obtained.

The structure of the walls will be concrete, or Flemish bond brick with cement finish, and stock brick mixed with bond brick.

A manual training school building of one story will be erected on the premises, which among other features will contain a model kitchen.

## CHANGES IN THE METHODIST WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Japanese Mission of which Hawaii formerly formed a district has just closed. In conformity with the action of our general conference held last May, Hawaii was made an independent mission, and will be known as Hawaii Mission of the Methodist Episcopal church. The following are the "appointments" for the year beginning with this date:

Superintendent, John W. Wadman; Alea and Pearl City, T. Takahashi; Hana; S. Imai, Honolulu; First English, to be supplied; Honolulu First Japanese, G. Motokawa; Honolulu, South King street, to be supplied; Kananapali, to be supplied; Kapaa and Keala, to be supplied; Kahuku and Waima, to be supplied; Korean Mission, to be supplied; Lahaina, S. Fujii; Waipahu, E. Tokimasa.

For the places marked to be supplied the superintendent has a number of workers who will labor under his immediate direction.

The pastor for the English church has not yet been selected. The pulpit will be filled by Mr. Wadman until one is found. Mr. Wadman is well fitted for his position. He has been a prominent and very successful missionary in Japan for a number of years; has lately been presiding Elder of Yokohama district. He will be accompanied by his daughter. I bespeak for him the fellowship of the good people of Hawaii.

Respectfully yours,  
G. L. PEARSON.

P.S.—Mr. Wadman will probably sail from this port for Hawaii the eighth of this month.  
G. L. P.

## HALEIWA LINKS NOW IN FINE CONDITION

The Haleiwa Golf Club held a place contest on the 11th, there being twelve entries. The first five, with their net scores, are as follows:

A. A. Deas ..... 78  
E. E. Lyman ..... 81  
J. Cullen ..... 85  
G. S. Leithhead ..... 84  
Dr. Hubert Wood ..... 97

As the first three are players who heretofore have not made much of a showing in tournaments there will probably be a number of challenges for place.

The Haleiwa links are now in far better condition than ever before, the putting greens have been run over with a lawn mower and are now full twenty yards, while all the brush and weeds have been removed from the fair green. At a meeting of the club Saturday night the "boundary of the course" was decided upon as follows: "The Anahulu river, the mauka fence of the main road running from Haleiwa to Waialua, the fence to the westward of the fifth hole and the ocean." The boundary now being definitely fixed many arguments of the past will be impossible of repetition. The club at the above mentioned meeting also decided to keep a man at work on the links continually which will mean a vast improvement on the condition of the greens by Sept. 25th, the date set for the next tournament for the challenge cup.

## REGATTA DAY NOTES

### Yacht Courses--Entries Many and Prizes Good.

Regatta Day is close at hand and every effort is being made to put ginger into the preparations so that the celebration will be one of the most successful held in years. For the yacht races the following rules have been prepared by the committee:

Second Division—Course: Start from imaginary line between the lighthouse and Healan Boat Club; thence out the channel keeping between the buoys and piles; thence to Waikiki stake boat, tacking around same; thence to Pearl Harbor bar fairway buoy, tacking around same; thence back to the bell buoy, tacking around same; thence to spar buoy passing up channel finish opposite judge's stand. Going and coming from Waikiki keep on seaward side of bell buoy. A warning gun will be fired five minutes before the start. Time to be taken from the starting gun. Races under Hawaii Yacht Club rules.

First Division—Course: Same as second division, but will finish at Spar buoy, and will start ten minutes after the second division.

The crews of the Healanis have been made up as follows:

Seniors—Dan Renear, stroke; Jean Allen, 5; Paul Jarrett, 4; Bert Heilbron, 3; Walter Rycroft, 2; Bob McCriston, 1.

Juniors—John Clark, stroke; Blackman, 5; Sullivan, 4; Geo. Desha, 3; Simpson, 2; Bennie Clark, 1.

Freshmen—Wm. Dixon, stroke; Wm. Wilson, 5; Frank Armstrong, 4; Ed. Desha, 3; Frank Hatch, 2; Vincent Fernandez, 1.

The boat crews of the Myrtles are at present as follows:

Seniors—G. Crozier, stroke; Simpson, 5; Kopke, 4; Crabbe, 3; Wright, 2; King, 1.

Junior—Becket, stroke; Hughes, 5; Roe, 4; Johnson, 3; Ewart, 2; Williams, 1.

Freshmen—Brown, stroke; Honan, 5; Jenkins, 4; Underwood, 3; Becket, 2; Schmidt, 1.

The Healan pair-oared crews will probably be as follows:

Seniors—Dan Renear, Bert Heilbron. Juniors—Jean Allen, Bob McCriston.

The prizes for all races will be as follows:

Six-oared gig race, \$25; six-oared barge race, Seniors, \$25 trophy; fourth class yacht race, first prize \$25, second prize \$10, trophies; third class yachts, first prize \$25, second prize \$10, trophies; first class yachts, first prize \$25, second prize \$15; trophies; tug-of-war between Japanese sampans, \$15; Freshmen six-oared barge, \$25 trophy; six-oared barge race, Juniors, \$25 trophy; sampan race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; five-oared whaleboat race, \$25; six-paddle canoe race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; pair-oared race, \$20 trophy; steam-pair-oared race, first prize \$20, second prize \$10; sailing canoe race, first prize \$15, second prize \$10; tow-oared shoreboats, first prize \$10, second prize \$5.

Entries so far include the following:

1. Six-oared Gig Race—Kapiolani, by George Harris; Kanoelani, by Prince Cupid.

2. Six-oared Barge—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

3. Launch Race—Waterwitch, by W. E. Young; P. D. Q., by J. A. Young; Billy, by P. Fitzgibbons; Pearl, by J. R. Parker.

4. Second Class Yachts—Hopsey, by W. Erickson; Debbil, by W. Lyle; Princess, by Prince Cupid.

5. First Class Yachts—Spray, by H. E. Picker; Gladys, by T. W. Hobron.

6. Tug of War, Sampans—No entries.

7. Six-oared Barge, Freshmen—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

8. Six-oared Barge, Juniors—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

9. Japanese Sampan Race—No entries.

10. Five-oared Whaleboat Race—Lawe-nih, by Chas. Olo; Hoomai, by George Sanford; Kapiolani, by George Harris; Kanoelani, by Prince Cupid.

11. Six-oared Paddle Canoe Race—No entries.

12. Pair-oared Boat Race, Seniors—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

13. Pair-oared Bots, Juniors—Myrtles, by T. V. King for M. B. C.

14. Steamer Boat Race—No entries.

15. Sailing Canoe Race—Milo, by Frank Lubeck; Halsekulani, by Dr. A. C. Wall.

16. Two-oared Shoreboat Race—Everytime, by M. Kalama; Mayflower, by U. Hiram; Ready, by S. Kupaka, Aloha, by Andrew; Diamond Head, by D. Kanel; Luck 7, by Lima.

The unpaid sums are included in the clauses of a contract made on February 9 of last year whereby Cooper transferred to Wilson \$2,729,999 worth of the corporate stock of the Kona and Kau Railway Company, Limited, of

Island of Hawaii, and all of his interest in the Kona Sugar Company. The transfer of these interests was for the purpose of financially rehabilitating the company named. It is said that a new line was about to be laid for the railroad, but the company was embarrassed.

It is set forth in the complaint that Wilson agreed to put the company in proper shape and as soon as he was able to float the prospective bonds he would pay Cooper \$220,000 and the additional sums mentioned in the suit. If he did not succeed in four years in negotiating the bonds the promised payments were still to be made. Wilson defaulted in the first payments, hence the suit.

## OPPOSE ARBITRARY TAX ON GROWING CROPS

There is a growing discontent among small farmers over the arbitrary tax placed on banana areas, especially on this island. The government has imposed a tax of \$500 valuation on every acre devoted to the growing of bananas, making a tax to be paid over of \$5 for every such acre. A small farmer, speaking of this phase of taxation, said yesterday:

"That is a mighty poor encouragement for anybody to go into the business of banana-growing. It is a most discouraging thing for the small farmer to face a tax on growing crops. He is not sure that he will ever get a crop off the land. It is speculative to a large extent, except the taxation. That is a stern reality."

"But the man next to him, who is not getting down to small farming so minutely, and who only raises cattle, pays but a total tax of \$2.40 on 300 acres."

"The tax on growing pineapple crops has been exempted for five years. It is certainly a good thing that pineapple-growers are not taxed arbitrarily for the industry would probably not attain to any great proportions in the islands if they were."

"Another discouraging feature of colony life and small farming development is the lack of interest which men of capital manifest toward the pineapple and other centers of small farming industry. It is reported of a number of wealthy men that they have expressed themselves as not caring to invest capital in enterprises already begun, yet many have been known to be ready to step in on their own hook and compete, when they know the small farmers have finally, by grit and determination, made a success of their plans."

## HAWAII AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27, 1904.—Although Hawaii has had no regular exhibit at the great International Fair, she has had a part, and crowds of visitors have had an opportunity to see pictures of Honolulu, Maui and Hawaii, and to learn something of the delightful scenery, beautiful water falls, wonderful volcanoes, charming climate and valuable resources of this Paradise of the Pacific.

Rev. E. W. Thwing of Honolulu, has been visiting the Fair for the past two or three weeks. He had with him a very fine collection of about 100 Hawaiian lantern slides. Through the courtesy of Mr. Boykin, of the U. S. Interior Department, he has had the use of the lantern-picture room, in the Government building, and has given several lectures on Hawaii, to the large crowds who have gathered there.

After telling something of the position and importance of this one of the newest Territories of the United States, Mr. Thwing began by showing a beautiful view of Diamond Head and Waikiki beach. Then followed views of Honolulu, showing her schools and colleges, her progress and beautiful homes. Mr. Damon's school Mills Institute, for Chinese boys, appeared on the screen, showing the boys marching in uniform. Views of beautiful Lao valley, Maui, and the large sugar plantations were also shown. The lectures concluded with a trip to the world's largest active volcano, showing the rich Ohia forests, fern trees, beautiful Volcano road, Volcano house, lava formations, and the burning lake of Kilauea.

Many questions were asked at the close and all seemed much interested in this delightful land of sunshine and rainbows, these Islands where there are no snakes, and where one can enjoy the surf and sea bathing with cool summer breezes all the year. Many left the lecture room with a purpose to see this Island Paradise for themselves some day.

Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, have also enjoyed a pleasant week at the Fair. Mr. Thwing leaves St. Louis to return to Honolulu the last of August.

It is reported that Prof. Stockton, leader of the New York cruiser band, is to be conductor of the Honolulu Symphony orchestra. The bandmaster asks for a guarantee of salary for six months. The matter is yet in abeyance.

SOUTH AFRICAN CARPENTER CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—Mr. Geo. Taylor, a carpenter at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, who had a very bad attack of cramp colic and dysentery, says: "I was so bad I had to go to bed, when a friend of mine gave me two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and I got better at once. The third dose completely cured me. I am never without it now." This remedy is for sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## CAMPBELLS HAVE COME

### Capt. Campbell Found National Politics Very Quiet.

Captain C. J. Campbell and wife returned home in the Sierra from a prolonged visit to California, primarily taken for the benefit of the captain's health but proving beneficial and enjoyable to both. After a sojourn at Bartlett Springs they went to the northern part of the State. Captain Campbell indulged in trout-fishing to his heart's content. He joined a hunting party once which killed a bear, the bullet that found its billet being credited to the captain's rifle.

Captain Campbell found a remarkable calm in politics for a Presidential year. He attributes this condition to the fact that the business interests have nothing to view with alarm. Business men do not seem to be afraid of either Roosevelt or Parker for the Presidency.

The Democratic party, Captain Campbell says, will concentrate their campaign upon the doubtful States. Regarding Territorial politics, Captain Campbell says though he is a Democrat he would like to see the best men elected to the Legislature.

Captain Campbell took part in the Knights Templar parade in San Francisco. Other Honolulu knights marching with different Coast commanderies were E. R. Bath, K. R. G. Wallace and John F. Bowler, while Charles Hall and H. H. Williams were mounted as aides to the Grand Captain-General of California. Dr. G. W. Burgess and T. J. King did not appear in the parade but viewed it from a grandstand.

## HAWAIIANS OBSERVE HOLIDAY IN UTAH

SALT LAKE, Aug. 31.—The local Hawaiians who attended the birthday of the colony in Skull valley have returned to Salt Lake with a report of the proceedings of the celebration.

The Hawaiians of Iosepa, Skull valley, celebrated their pioneer day on Saturday last. The fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the colony came on August 25, but that being Sunday, the celebration was held on Saturday and consisted of a feast in native style with plenty of poi, puua (roast pig a la Hawaii) and other native luxuries. All the inhabitants of the colony, men, women and children, were present, with the exception of two women who were too sick to attend. In addition to the natives there were present H. P. Richards, L. John Nuttall and John T. Cairne, of Salt Lake City; L. W. Woolley, of Grantsville, all of whom are directors of the Iosepa Agricultural & Stock Company; also Will Waddoups, of Bountiful, a recently returned missionary from the Hawaiian Islands. The manager of the ranch, T. A. Waddoups, and his assistant, Wilford Cole, and several visitors from the adjoining ranches in the valley. All joined with zest in the feast of good things provided and all natives and whites, appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. After the feast a brief program was rendered consisting of songs and speeches reminiscent of the early settlement of the colony. The celebration wound up with a very pleasant and orderly dance in the evening in which natives and whites freely participated, mingling together without distinction of race or color.

On Sunday the quarterly conference of the Iosepa branch of the church was held, presided over by President T. A. Waddoups. The morning was occupied by the Sunday school, many of the native pupils showed marked efficiency in reading and singing in English.

In the afternoon the business proper of the conference was transacted, when all the church officers, both general and local, were sustained with great unanimity, there being not one dissenting vote. Addresses were made both in English and Hawaiian by the visiting elders, all of which seemed to be well received by the congregation and endorsed by hearty "amens."

The colony is progressing nicely, the people are enjoying good health; the crops this season have been generally good; about a thousand tons of lucern hay have been cut and stacked, affording plenty of feed for the livestock for winter. The native laborers although comparatively few in number have worked exceedingly well. So pleased were the directors present with the results of their labors, that they directed the manager that when the crops were gathered and the grain thrashed, he should give a "harvest home" feast and dance at the expense of the company to which all should be invited, men, women and children.

The visitors having enjoyed a pleasant reunion with the Iosepa colonists returned to their homes last evening much pleased with their trip.

#### SPAIN'S VINTAGE.

In 1903 Spain produced 5,829,417,877 pounds of grapes on 2,558,277 acres. Almost all of it was made into wines.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 16

## EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The fact that the exports of manufactures from the United States in the fiscal year just ended were the largest in the history of our commerce, and that during the last three months they have actually exceeded the value of agricultural products exported, lends interest to some figures just compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, showing the growth in the exports of principal manufactured articles from 1870 to 1904, and the increase in importations of materials for use in manufacturing during the same period.

The statement divides the manufactures into ten great groups, which form, it says, about 80 per cent of the total value of the manufactures exported. These ten groups are iron and steel, mineral oils, copper, agricultural implements, wood manufactures, chemicals, drugs and dyes, leather and manufactures thereof, cotton manufactures, paraffin, and paper and manufactures thereof. Iron and steel shows the largest total, being in round terms 112 million dollars; mineral oils, 72 millions; copper, 57 millions; leather, 34 millions; agricultural implements, 23 millions; chemicals, 12 millions; wood manufactures, nearly 12 millions; paraffin, over 8 millions, and paper, over 7 million dollars.

Iron and steel and copper show the most remarkable growth during the period of thirty-four years, the growth in iron and steel having been from 12 million dollars in 1870 to \$111,948,586 in 1904; and copper, from a half million dollars in 1870 to 57 millions in 1904. Mineral oils increased from 20 millions to 72 millions during the same period; leather, from less than 1 million to over 33 millions; cotton manufactures, from less than 4 millions to 22 millions; agricultural implements, from 1 million to over 22 millions.

These 10 articles or groups of articles form about 80 per cent of the total manufactures exported. In 1870 their total amounted to less than 60 million dollars, and in 1904 amounted to about 363 millions. Copper shows a remarkable growth, especially during the last decade. From 1870 to 1893 the exportations of copper were small, seldom exceeding 5 million dollars. In 1894, however, there was an increase to practically 20 million dollars; by 1898 the total exceeded 30 millions; by 1900 it was over 50 millions, and in the fiscal year 1904 was over 57 million dollars, as compared with \$504,741 in 1870. Leather manufactures also show a marked gain, having been but \$673,321 in 1870, and \$33,989,615 in 1904.

Equally interesting with the growth in exportation of manufactures is the growth in importation of foreign materials required for use in manufacturing. Curiously, manufacturers' materials imported in 1904 are almost identical in value with finished manufactures exported. The raw materials imported for use in manufacturing in 1904 amounted to 321 million dollars, and the partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing amounted to 136 million dollars, making a total of 457 millions of manufacturers' materials imported, as against 452 million dollars' worth of finished manufactures exported. These manufacturers' materials include raw silk, fibers, india rubber, hides and skins, furs and fur skins; chemicals, drugs and dyes, wool, cotton, wood, tin, and iron and steel, and sundry other articles in a partially manufactured state.

A table showing the ten groups of manufacturers' materials, which form about 90 per cent of the raw material imported for use in manufacturing, is published by the Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the importations of fibers have increased from 6 million dollars in 1870 to 38 millions in 1904; silk, from 3 millions to 46 millions; india rubber, from 2½ millions to 42 millions; hides, from 14 millions to 52 millions; chemicals, from 20½ millions to 65 millions; wool, from 6½ millions to 24½ millions; cotton, from less than a half million dollars in value to over 9 millions; wood, from a little over a half million dollars to over 20 million dollars, and tin, from less than 2 millions to over 21 millions of dollars in the period from 1870 to 1904.

The Chinese voters have indorsed Willie Crawford for the Legislature in recognition, no doubt, of his services in trundling a paper-mache dragon about last New Year's day. Willie's dragon, which has a huge maw and a knack at picking up coin, would thrive in legislative pastures. Let it be hoped that the nominating convention will name them both.

As Honolulu is a strategic point it may be that it will yet get a visit from one of the Russian commerce-destroyers. What is to prevent a Russian steamer from lying outside the three mile limit and waiting for vessels to search? Evidently Russia means to keep tab on the contraband commerce of the Pacific and for that purpose this point is as good as any.

When a white taxpayer sees his children sent home from a school which the children of non-taxpayers and Asiatics have crowded to the limit, his turn comes to twist the English language into strange shapes.

## THE PERCENTAGE FALSEHOOD.

The most habitually false in literature are figures, and the most extreme form of this kind of mendacity is percentages. It is worth noting that the worst example of the proposition in recent years has been furnished by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in his recent speech of acceptance. To disprove the acknowledged prosperity of the United States under the administration of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, he said:

"Our Republican friends are prone to refer to the great commercial growth of the country under their rule and yet the census reports show that, from 1890 to 1899, under Democratic rule and the Walker tariff, the percentage increase was greater in population, wealth, manufactures and railroad mileage, the factors which affect most largely prosperity, than in any decade since."

The absurdity of this passage could be illustrated in a hundred ways by merely assuming a few figures. A village, with a population of 500 in 1890, may have had 1000 in 1899. Therefore, as Mr. Davis argues, the rate of increase was 100 per cent. In 1890 if the same village had become a city with 100,000 inhabitants and, in 1899, it contained 150,000, the rate of increase in the latter decade would be only fifty per cent. What an irreparable contrast in favor of the Democratic party! The Republicans had better "hunt their holes."

Again: In 1890, a western farmer may be conjectured to have raised 100 bushels of wheat. In 1899 his crop was 200 bushels. Another 100 per cent increase is thus demonstrated. In 1890, on the same land, the same farmer may have harvested 10,000 bushels, and, ten years later, in 1899, most likely only had 12,500, and, therefore, in that decade, he had enlarged his production of this staple article but 25 per cent. Here is another contrast, which simply demolishes the Republican claim!

Once more: In 1890, let it be assumed there were only 5000 miles of railroad in the United States, which, under Democratic administration, in 1899, had grown threefold, and, therefore, the development was equal to 200 per cent. Between 1888 and 1897, and these are actual figures, the miles of railroad in the country were extended from 154,222 to 179,718, and increased less than twenty per cent. This showing, on Mr. Davis's interpretation, would prove that the Republican party had absolutely arrested transportation facilities on the mainland!

It is useless further to pursue this farcical appeal to American voters with a common school education. But Mr. Davis reaches his climax and dons the dunce's cap permanently, when he undertakes to show an increase of per capita government expenses from \$2.11 per head, under Buchanan in 1869 to \$7.19 per head, in 1904, under Roosevelt, and thus to disprove the Republican assertion of successful administration. The gist of this argument is that, if a clerk, with \$500.00 per year salary, spends \$400.00 in 1860, the same clerk in 1904, with a salary of \$10,000 per year, if he expends \$7,500.00, has been reduced to poverty. What a man makes is ordinarily a criterion of what he is authorized and even compelled to spend, and the same rule applies alike to individuals and to nations. If, in 1860, an average citizen was mulcted \$2.11 for the national account, and found it hard to make both ends meet, and in 1904, he contributed \$7.19 but no money was wasted and he was better housed, better fed, better clothed, better educated, and had a large surplus in bank, then, in the latter year, he was immeasurably better off. And this is the record of the United States, with eighty millions of population and as many billions of property.

The Democratic nominees must be hard driven, if they are compelled to rely upon groundless statements and comparisons which any American schoolboy can answer.

If the Russians have not invaded Korea one wonders why. It is the obvious thing to do so as to create a diversion and get in shape to cut the supply lines of Kuroki. At present a Russian army from the north could be taken out on the Vladivostok railroad to a point where a short cut could be made into northeastern Korea. It would not have to go far from the border to seriously disarrange the plans of the enemy.

Mr. Parker, as a man who believes in gold and votes for silver seems to have been counted on as an ideal harmonizer. But as yet he has only produced indifference. So far there has not been enough enthusiasm in the Parker campaign to disturb a morgue.

Kansas populists have indorsed Parker, gold standard telegram and all. This is a sad event for Candidate Watson who at least had a right to see his name in the Kansas returns.

The New England elections show that the full Republican vote is going to be polled. When that happens the Democracy gets measured for crepe.

Judge Parker is not to be blamed for keeping out of a stupping canvass the possibilities of which were exhausted by Bryan.

Kuropatkin may not get 100,000 men but he is sure of being reinforced by several carloads of ikons.

Russian naval captains may be trusted, nowadays, to find a convenient port to disarm in.

The New England returns are giving Bryan his first chance to smile since the convention.

Going to the front is popular in Russia now when the frontage has a northern exposure.

Russia is only a year behind-hand in carrying out her promise to leave Manchuria.

## THE JAPANESE REGIMEN.

The health of the Japanese is the subject of an article in the Medical Record which, after stating that the Japanese are the strongest people physically and mentally on earth, goes on to tell why in the following terms:

The diet which enables them to develop such sturdy frames and such well-balanced and keen brains consists almost wholly of rice, steamed or boiled, while the better-to-do add to this spartan fare fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit. For beverages they use weak tea, without sugar or milk, and pure water, alcoholic stimulants being but rarely indulged in. Water is imbibed in what we should consider prodigious quantities—to an Englishman, indeed, the drinking of so much water would be regarded as madness. The average Japanese individual swallows about a gallon daily in divided doses.

The Japanese recognize the beneficial effect of flushing the system through the medium of the kidneys, and they also cleanse the exterior of their bodies to an extent undreamed of in Europe or in America.

Another—and perhaps this is the usage on which the Japanese lay the greatest stress—is that deep, habitual, forcible inhalation of fresh air is an essential for the acquisition of strength, and this method is sedulously practiced until it becomes a part of their nature.

There are two crucial errors in the Medical Record's summary of causes. Alcoholic stimulants are not rarely indulged in, sake being in as common use as cider is in New England. As to drinking "prodigious quantities of water," the Japanese drinks so little, except as it enters into the beverage of tea, that his ration is about one-fifth that of an American. Water is so polluted in Japan that the people have learned to use it sparingly or not at all.

The secret of Japanese physical strength is the use of easily digested food, and not too much of that; an open-air life, well-ventilated houses and abundant exercise. Both body and brain are benefited by this regimen, which might be studied to advantage by races that call themselves advanced.

## UTAH POLITICS.

The cablegram in yesterday's Advertiser to the effect that an American party had been organized in Salt Lake to oppose church politics is the result of the nomination by the recent Republican State Convention of John C. Cutler, a prominent Mormon merchant, for Governor.

Cutler was nominated on the second ballot, defeating Heber M. Wells, the present incumbent, and John M. Hammond, the present Secretary of State. It was openly stated by Wells' men after their defeat that Mormon church influence had secured Cutler's nomination, and party bolters soon became numerous. The Salt Lake Tribune, the leading Republican daily, showed its disapproval of Mr. Cutler, and attacked the Mormon church for its interference.

Cutler is said to have left the convention hall after his nomination, and joined several Mormon church officials, the Tribune stating that it was to thank them for their aid in throwing the convention against Wells.

With the organization of the American party in Salt Lake the political situation there harks back to the time in territorial days when there were but two parties in the field—Mormons and non-Mormons, or People's Party and Liberals as they were known politically. Up to 1893 these two parties were arrayed against each other. In the city election held in Salt Lake in February, 1890, the Liberals for the first time defeated the People's Party by a large majority after a bitter fight and the entire Gentile ticket went into office. When Utah became a State in 1893, it was agreed to drop the old religious party feeling and the Republican and Democratic parties were organized. The Mormon church, however, has dominated both parties, using the whip whenever its interests seemed to demand it.

Former Congressman King of Utah, who is now in New York, stated recently that Roosevelt would be defeated in Utah, the Mormon church taking this political method of showing its disapproval of the proceedings against Apostle Smoot, when he was elected to the United States Senate.

## POLITICS AND POPULATION.

The Japanese voter will soon be added to the Chinese. There are hundreds of Japanese growing up to become voters. Citizenship is their birthright, as it is of many Chinese. Will the day come when we shall have Japanese and Chinese members of the legislature? Of course if such a day does come, they will be Japanese and Chinese born and raised here, Americanized as far as is possible and educated in English-speaking schools. Still it will be a remarkable spectacle to see Asiatics on the floor of an American legislature and the result will be watched with anxiety as well as interest. Certainly the future legislatures of Hawaii promise to be highly interesting bodies, and the islands will gain a reputation for cosmopolitan population that will extend all over the world. A legislature composed of whites, Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese will be a governmental freak worth seeing.

That the average voter of today does not want to see such a state of affairs goes without saying. But what are we going to do about it? In the last election the Home Rulers, recognizing the vote-getting possibilities of the scheme, put up a Chinese candidate, an utterly unfit one, by the way. The possibilities of the scheme grow with every year as Asiatics reach voting age. In

the words of the great American philosopher: "We are confronted by a condition, not a theory."—Star.

The Star does not believe in diversified farming in spite of what is being done with bananas and pineapples and what may be done with tobacco, steel and vanilla. Yet in diversified farming and a coincident opening up of public lands to American settlers, lie the only hope of Americanizing these islands. It is a fiction of law that Hawaii is now Americanized, one at which at least 120,000 out of our 150,000 people snap their fingers. We have nearly 100,000 Asiatics who do not change their principles with their environment and at least 20,000 others to whom Americanism is either a barren name or a fertile annoyance. These people are rearing future voters by the thousand and in course of time, unless a white middle-class population is secured, Hawaii will be foreign soil to every American political sentiment.

The small farm movement, such as peopled the vacant places of the mainland West and made them sympathetic parts of the American Union, is ours to command. American farmers are ready to come here and occupy the land and the land is waiting. All that is needed is a sign of welcome from the Territorial government. Unless Hawaii is to be surrendered to the alien American farmer must be let in. We cannot save the situation with tourists or convalescents, nor yet with speculators. We must have an American population which will stick to the soil and hold it. Then and not till then will this country "begin to progress along traditional American lines."

## PROMOTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at San Francisco in 1883 exceeded in brilliancy all the conclaves by which it had been preceded. The Kingdom of Hawaii was then represented, not only in one sense by the Hawaiian Knights Templar, but by the Hawaiian band, which was one of the most attractive features of the celebration.

From all accounts, the Triennial Conclave of 1904, held in the same metropolis, was among the grandest pageants ever witnessed in the United States. It would be impossible even to enumerate its most distinctive features. The daylight scene on Market street, when 10,000 Knights formed a procession, or at night when the combination of electric lights was ablaze, must have been and is pronounced to have been magnificent.

But this time and formally, Hawaii was not represented. The Territory was as unrecognized there as in the International Exposition at St. Louis. The Knights and the crowds by which they were accompanied from every part of the Union, had arrived in parties and under special arrangements, and, when the last sparks of the splendid illumination had expired, they returned to their homes. Although Mr. Edward M. Boyd, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, was on the ground, it was impossible for him to organize even one excursion party to visit Honolulu.

The entire affair, without violating any of the proprieties, through the perfect organization that has been effected within three years, became an unique and gorgeous advertisement for California. The greetings of the Governor of the State and of the Mayor of San Francisco were impressed with the stamp of Pacific hospitality. Not only the city of San Francisco, but the entire commonwealth, were turned over to the visitors. In every direction local productions and invitations to settlement were prominent. The Mechanics' Pavilion, on its main floor, became a grove of redwood trees, in which Santa Rosa Commandery presided. California and Golden Gate Commanderies furnished unlimited supplies of California wines and delicacies. San Jose Commandery reproduced a Santa Clara flower-garden. Napa soda flowed in quantities to suit the thirst of the tens of thousands of guests. The substantial products of the state from wheat to gold were profusely exhibited. Shops contained signs that told where accurate and reliable information could be procured. Promotion literature of the best quality, reduced to the smallest volume and crammed with systematized facts, was accessible in every quarter. Order and precision were without a flaw. The best citizens were divided into committees each of which did its work and all of which were coordinated. There was no unbending formalism in banquets, in receptions or in the vast diversity of amusements, but each available moment was occupied, and no part of the long programme was a failure.

This is the result of organization in California, which comprises alike the hearts and the brains of the people. Almost coincidently with the prolonged festival, in which business ends were consulted without marring the social beauties of the occasion, improvements in San Francisco alone to the amount of more than seventeen millions, and including hospitals, public schools, the public library, parks, play grounds, and other utilities, had been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the Golden State. And, when such a concentration of attractions draws the best class of immigrants, as it is doing month by month, it is found that public land is available and that every department of industry welcomes and assists new and desirable material.

This is another object lesson to Hawaii, which, located in the stream of commerce, beautiful beyond comparison and filled with diversified resources, needs only organization, public utility and governmental co-operation, to expedite its inevitable destiny.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Major McCallan left for Hilo yesterday in the Kilauea.

The funeral of William Green, Jr., took place yesterday.

H. P. Baldwin departed in the Claudine last evening for Maui.

Ernest Parker is now bookkeeper for the Humuhu Sheep Ranch.

The Irwins and Mrs. Irvers departed yesterday on the Sonoma for the coast.

The annual report of Governor Carter was forwarded to Washington yesterday on the Sonoma.

Two short articles on Maui subjects in yesterday's paper should have been credited to the Maui News.

Secretary Atkinson sent a wireless from Maui yesterday asking that his mail be addressed to Pala, Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robertson and Rev. O. J. Gulick were outgoing passengers yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

The coroner's jury in the case of Hulimoku, who was drowned Sunday, rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

The opening of tenders for the construction of an armory at Hilo, Hawaii, has been postponed till noon of Sept. 26th.

Providing that right of way is obtained, the Kohala Ditch people hope to make contracts for construction in a short time.

Treasury Warrants registered numbers 5678 to 6156, inclusive, are now payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Territory.

The High School is so crowded this year that several children are reported to have been unable to obtain permission to enter.

Dr. McGrew registered as a voter yesterday and asked to have attached to his registration the statement that he was a Democrat.

Farm Corn, a young Chinese well known in the city, was sworn in yesterday morning as Chinese interpreter for Judge Gear's court.

Most of the warrants outstanding against the \$50,000 which Treasurer Campbell recently announced he was ready to cash, have been presented at the Treasury Department for payment.

H. Hugo of Hackfeld & Co., who recently returned from a tour of the world, was present in Tokio at the opening of the Imperial Diet and had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony.

Owing to indisposition Senator Crabbe was unable to attend the usual weekly meeting last night of the County Act Commission, and there being no quorum, a postponement was taken until next week.

Mr. Eckhart, director of the Hawaiian Planters' Association experiment station in Makiki, was operated on for appendicitis last Saturday at the Queen's Hospital. His condition last evening was favorable.

An evening paper states that Kalauokalani is knitting Noley, although both are in the party which is campaigning in Maui. It is said that Kalauokalani tells the natives on the q. t. to vote for Kuhl. The alleged "knifing" is said to be the result of a deal whereby D. Kalauokalani, Jr., now a staunch Republican, is to be selected as secretary for Kuhl.

A Kilauea nightingale, alone and dispirited but as vociferous as usual, was seen near the Government building yesterday. How he got there is known only to himself and the musical flock he left behind him at Kilauea. It is supposed, however, that he is a special delegate sent down to protest against the new policy of settlement proposed by the Land Department, on the ground that it would restrict the range and feeding places to which he and his associates have been accustomed.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The season for pheasant, plover and duck shooting opens today.

Mrs. W. J. Moody left on the S. S. Claudine for Lahaina for a six months' stay.

Judge Dole will render several decisions today, besides hearing several matters.

Rev. J. W. Wadman came on the Sierra. He will fill the Methodist pulpit for the present.

Mr. Price, who arrived on the Sierra, will occupy a position in the insurance department of Bruce Cartwright's office.

The Honolulu Trades and Labor Council has opened new rooms in the second story of the Portland Block, corner of Union and Hotel streets.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, action was taken looking to a quicker distribution of mails on their arrival in Honolulu. E. D. Tenney, president, and J. G. Spencer, secretary, conducted the proceedings. S. E. Damon and George M. Rolph were admitted to membership.

Candidates for the House considered at a caucus of the Republican club of the second precinct. Fourth district, were Geo. K. Low, W. W. Harris, S. Kamalopili, E. W. Quinn, Ed. Towse, J. A. Hughes, Wm. Aylett, F. Andrade, S. F. Chillingworth and E. K. Likalalani. Harris, Hughes and Aylett had unanimous support.

The Attorney General did not investigate any of the fishery cases yesterday.

Judge Dole yesterday granted the petition in voluntary bankruptcy of F. J. Cross.

The Fourth and Fifth District Republicans will hold their separate and joint conventions for nominating candidates for the House and Senate respectively at Progress hall this evening.

Judge Dole made citizens yesterday of the following named: Antonio de Souza, Portugal; Gustav Anderson and John Wagner, Germany; John F. B. Stokes, New South Wales; Angus P. McDonald, Canada; Neils T. Nielsen, New Zealand.

Humors  
of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alternative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula Salt Rheum  
Psoriasis Boils, Pimples,  
All kinds of Humor Rheumatism  
Blood Poisoning Dyspepsia  
Catarrh Debility, Etc.

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1904.

Honolulu, Sept. 15, 1904.				
NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	300	350
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	23½	23
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,112,750	100	64½	66½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27	
Honolulu	750,000	100	100	
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Kahuku	800,000	100	20	17½
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	80	4½	5
Kipahulu	100,000	100		40
Koloa	800,000	100		
McCoy's Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	30	8½	40
Oahu Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
Onomae	1,000,000	20		80
Olokaa	800,000	20		
Olokaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,000,000	20	4½	4½
Olowalu	150,000	100		5
Panama Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepee	750,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	97½	
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	47½	50
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		150
STAMPSHIPP COs.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		110
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100		105
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	10	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100		100
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	70	92½	95
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		70
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p. c.				
Haw. Ter. 4 p. c. (Fire)			98	
Claims			90	
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p. c.				100
Hilo R. R. Co., 4 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co., 3 p. c.				105
Hilo R. R. Co., 2 p. c.			10	
Hilo R. R. Co., 1 p. c.			100	
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## FOUR LADS FROM JAIL

### Give Evidence of Stolen Goods Depot.

Four Portuguese lads, from 16 to 20 years of age, were taken out of jail yesterday to testify against Ho Sol, indicted for receiving stolen goods. Three of them gave evidence in right smart English, showing the great benefit of the Hawaiian free school system, but the fourth—a Caliban in appearance—when asked if he understood the oath about to be put to him requested an interpreter's assistance. It was then but a few minutes till noon, so that this witness was set aside and A. McDuffie, police officer, substituted.

Alfred Figera, Antone Lewis and Joaquin Silva were the three prison cadets examined. Their stories agreed in a general sort of way to prove the coolest and most businesslike negotiations with Ho Sol before committing a robbery, ending in his agreement to receive goods and pay the robbers a proportion of the value of the booty.

Ho Sol's answer, as related by the boys, when they told him on February 27 that they were going to rob Manuel Pacheco's store in the Magoon block, Kakaako, the same night indicated that there were well-established business relations between the gang of thieves and the defendant.

"All right," was the laconic answer they received from Ho Sol.

They told of the robbery and the booty they carried to Ho Sol's "fence" at 3 a. m. on February 28. A case of salmon, several parcels of tobacco, half a box of cigars, cigarettes, etc., made up the invoice. Ho Sol, according to the evidence of the robbers, paid the chief of the band \$7 or \$8 and they went away. Next thing they were in the hands of McDuffie and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, with whom they went to Ho Sol's store.

In the afternoon Chillingworth and the victim of the robbery, Pacheco, were called by the prosecution, which rested at 3:25 without deeming the fourth robber's evidence worth the expense of hiring an interpreter.

Officer McDuffie could not remember the date of his arrest of the robbers, but thought it was about the 12th of February. This was such a wide distance from the date the boys gave that Mr. Cathcart, counsel for defendant, moved to throw the evidence out. The motion was overruled for the time being. Later a portion of McDuffie's evidence was struck out, the jury being directed to disregard it.

The following jury was empaneled to try Ho Sol: Edwin Benner, J. H. Craig, James Brown, H. A. Parmelee, Harry Carl, J. W. Bergstrom, C. J. Fisher, John C. Lane, J. J. Dias, G. D. Mahone, Geo. Dillingham, J. A. Lavelle. The trial will be resumed this morning.

M. F. Prosser, Deputy Attorney General, is prosecuting.

#### JUDGMENT RENDERED.

Judge De Bolt heard without a jury the case of Washington Mercantile Co. vs. Wm. A. Hall, Thayer & Hemenway appeared for plaintiff, and C. W. Ashford for defendant. Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$80 and costs. An exception was noted and notice of motion for a new trial given by defendant.

#### CALLING OF CALENDAR.

In the calling of jury-waived cases before Judge De Bolt yesterday half a dozen were passed for the time and the following disposition made of others:

Liliuokalani vs. the Inter-Island Telegraph Company and Mele Kahano vs. M. Manuahi were struck from the calendar.

Houghton Mifflin & Company vs. Dr. T. Mitamura, Tong See vs. A. M. Brown, Honolulu Investment Company vs. Helen Rowland et al and Thomas F. McTigue vs. Edward Walsh were continued for the term.

In C. W. Booth vs. Wa Chu et al the appeal was dismissed and Oahu R. & L. Co. vs. Lionel R. A. Hart and Haleakala Hart was set for hearing this afternoon.

#### KEATING ESTATE DIVISION.

M. D. Monsarrat, commissioner to divide property in the case of Keating vs. Keating, has made his report. The land and house at Kakaohuku, Nuuanu road, are divided by value three quarters to Mrs. Francis Keating and one quarter to James Keating. Valuing the land at \$3400 and the house at \$400, or \$3800 in all, Mrs. Keating's share is \$2850 worth and James Keating's \$750 worth. Of the total area of land, 1.98 acres, Mrs. Keating gets 1.40 acres and the house and James Keating 0.58 acre. Mrs. Keating has the mauka portion with a frontage of 154 feet on Nuuanu road, and James Keating the makai portion with a frontage of 96 feet on the same road. Mr. Monsarrat says that in dividing the property the value of the house and the lay of the divisions have been taken into consideration. Besides being familiar with the property he had made an examination of it since his appointment.

#### TORRENS LAND TITLE.

Judge Philip L. Weaver has rendered a decision in the Court of Land Registration, confirming and guaranteeing to Rev. Doremus Souder, D. D., the

title to the premises in Prospect street formerly owned by the late John F. Souder.

#### FENCE INJUNCTION.

William McCandless has filed an answer to the complaint of Territory of Hawaii, for injunction restraining him from obstructing a highway at Palama. He neither admits nor denies that there is a highway from King street to the rice mill of Y. Ahin. He denies that on or about March 11, 1934, he unlawfully obstructed the highway referred to by erecting a fence of posts and rails within the limits of such highway, for a distance of more than 100 feet, and denies that he has erected any fence which constitutes a permanent obstruction to the use of said highway.

"And respondent further answering says," the declaration concludes, "that on or about the 11th day of March, 1934, respondent constructed a fence more than one hundred feet in length, and that said fence was so constructed on land owned in fee by respondent; that there is no highway over said land, and that said fence so constructed as aforesaid is no obstruction to any highway."

#### COURT NOTES.

The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., by its attorneys, C. A. and E. A. C. Long, have filed a motion for deficiency judgment against Mary J. Montano and A. A. Montano for \$1919.54.

George A. Davis yesterday filed satisfaction of judgment in his suit for attorney's fee against Mrs. Libana de Nobrega, according to verdict of jury for \$200 and costs. The release is for \$218.

A general denial is filed by defendant in the assumpsit suit of K. Matsumoto vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

Judge De Bolt appointed W. O. Smith administrator of the estate of Ane Paakaula without bonds.

Lai Sun, indicted for maintaining a lottery scheme, by his counsel, C. C. Bittling, withdrew his plea of guilty and filed a demurrer.

## FEDERAL JURY LISTS HAVE BEEN DRAWN

Grand and trial jurors for the coming term of the United States District Court, to open on Monday, October 19, were drawn yesterday as follows:

Grand Jurors—Chas. T. Day, C. Widemann, Chas. Rose, E. Lyman, D. W. Anderson, Wm. Dower, J. O. Carter, Jr., E. B. Freil, W. L. Howard, C. B. Gray, Geo. W. Farr, J. C. Cohen, J. Kaelamakule, W. F. Jocher, J. H. Hare, J. Kennedy, H. Bush, T. B. Lyons, L. R. A. Hart, W. H. Hughes, Dan K. Kamakanihoh, J. Kai, John Markham.

Trial Jurors—James E. Jaeger, Dan K. Kaea, J. B. Battersby, Geo. Hoffman, Chas. Jones, Geo. Copp (Hilo), P. C. Jones, J. P. Kakaia, Chas. W. Spitz (Lihue), T. W. Hobron, Arthur Johnston, John Crowder, E. E. Hartman, J. D. Kennedy (Hilo), L. C. Hooker, T. R. Mossman, L. D. Kellopp (Hilo), M. A. Gonsalves, A. A. Benson (Hilo), Benj. D. Baldwin (Maui), C. F. Murray, A. W. Van Valkenburg, Ernest Hutchinson, F. Wendenberg, Edward Blaisdell (Lahaina), E. S. Holt, Richard Ivers, G. E. Smithies, C. J. Falk.

#### Senatorial Candidates.

J. M. Dowsett and E. Faxon Bishop are endorsed as candidates for the Senate by the Republican Club of the Second Precinct, Fourth district. John C. Lane has come out, under solicitation of friends, as a candidate for the Senate instead of for the House, to represent the Fifth district. E. R. Adams is still in the field to be the Fifth district nominee for the Senate.

#### Tenders for Road.

Bids were opened at the Public Works office yesterday for construction of a portion of the road between Puahulu and Muelea, Maui, as follows:

L. M. Whitehouse, 120 days.....\$ 9,745

Wilson & Duggan, 150 days.....12,340

## Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.



Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Vernon, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.

"After a very severe attack of rheumatic fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "Ayer's." Promptly correct any tendency to constipation or biliousness. Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## BANKRUPTCY OF L. HEE

### Judge Dole Overrules a Motion to Dismiss Petition.

The contested bankruptcy case of L. Hee was decided by U. S. Judge S. H. Dole yesterday by the overruling of a motion to dismiss the petition of five business houses of Honolulu which asked that L. Hee be adjudicated a bankrupt.

It was represented by the petitioning creditors that L. Hee was indebted to them in the aggregate sum of \$1320.00 in excess of any securities held by them.

Other creditors answered the petition to show that the indebtedness mentioned was not that of L. Hee but of a partnership to which he belonged. They said the partnership had been in existence since January 18, 1897, and had not been dissolved but that its place of business was destroyed in the Chinatown fire. Since that time, they said further, L. Hee had been doing business as an individual in North Kohala; that on August 17, 1933, being indebted to various persons on account of his individual business, he made an assignment of his property in North Kohala for the benefit of all such persons to Hoffschlager Co., Ltd. It was also alleged that he had left the Territory and had no agent within the jurisdiction.

Judge Dole finds that the petitioning creditors have made out a prima facie case as to their holding provable claims against respondent to the extent of over \$500. Their original accounts against him were burned in the Chinatown fire, but evidence was admitted to show that such accounts had existed. They all denied having done business with a partnership, but testified it was with L. Hee as an individual. They supposed Wing Chong Tai, which contestants gave as the name of L. Hee's partner, to be his own business name. However, the decision says:

"It is not necessary for the court to decide this point because it makes no difference as to their right of petitioning for the adjudication of L. Hee as a bankrupt, whether they were creditors of a partnership of which he was a member or whether they were creditors of L. Hee in his individual capacity, a partner of the partnership being liable for all the partnership debts."

Finally, the court rules that the question of the bankruptcy of L. Hee as an individual is the sole object of these proceedings, and the creditors of the alleged partnership, as well as the creditors of L. Hee as an individual, may petition for adjudication.

In accordance with these views, and an act of bankruptcy by L. Hee being admitted by the answer, the motion to dismiss is overruled.

W. Austin Whiting for petitioners; Thayer & Hemenway for contesting creditors.

## RAIN FELL LAST NIGHT IN TORRENTS

Shortly after eleven o'clock last night there was a heavy downpour of rain resembling a cloudburst. In five minutes the streets in the business section were afloat. The storm came just after the Sold Pasha audience had got out and scores of people had their clothes ruined. There was a general rush for shelter. It was the first heavy downpour of the season and it brought the recent drought to a sudden end.

CUTS, BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without maturation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## HAWAIIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORTS ON MAINLAND

Hawaiian weather reports are now being received daily in all the big cities of the mainland, and according to reports, are proving an important factor in attracting attention to the islands.

E. M. Boyd, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, who returned yesterday from the Coast, states that the daily reports of the weather in Hawaii will have an excellent effect upon travel. He says that in some hotels such as the St. Francis in San Francisco, the chief clerks are following a plan of which Mr. McMurray of that hotel was one of the pioneers, of keeping on his desk for the information of guests the record of the daily temperature of the leading cities of the world. Honolulu has now been included in this list.

On Wednesday of last week when the temperature in San Francisco had reached 100.2, Hawaiians there were accosted on the street and in hotels with the remark, "Well, you've brought your hot weather with you." One Honolulu offered to bet a bottle

## MRS. ALMY WINS PART

### Awarded \$1800 Against Cotton Bros. & Co. For House-Boat.

Eighteen hundred and fifty dollars with costs was awarded by Judge Sanford B. Dole to Mary K. Almy in her admiralty suit against E. J. Cotton, J. B. Agar and C. E. Cotton, co-partners doing business under the firm name and style of Cotton Brothers & Co. The claim was for \$3500 damages on account of the loss of a house-boat, which was wrecked on the open sea while the libellees were attempting to tow it from Pearl harbor to the port of Honolulu on August 4, 1933.

Carelessness and negligence were alleged against the libellees for the manner of towing the house-boat, it having been placed in a tandem tow between the tugboat and two laden scows, and for careless and negligent selection of the time in which the tow was attempted relative to conditions of wind and sea then prevailing.

In their answer the libellees said they leased the house-boat from the libellant from January 1, 1933, to July 29, 1933, by a written lease; that during all the time mentioned in the libel H. N. Almy, husband of the libellant, was in charge and control of the house-boat and acting as her agent; that the value of the house-boat was, up to August 4, 1933, \$1500; that pursuant to their lease it became their duty on July 29, 1933, to deliver the house-boat to libellant at Pearl harbor, and that she was notified of the termination of the lease so that she might take possession; that at such termination she requested the libellees to remove the house-boat to Honolulu for her convenience; that they agreed to do so but under the express stipulation that they should not be responsible for any loss or damage to the house-boat which might occur during such removal, and that they proceeded to remove the house-boat from Pearl harbor to the port of Honolulu on August 4, 1933. They admit the possession of the house-boat in the tow as complained, but allege due care and good seamanship together with weather not unfavorable, and they account thus for the damage:

"That when the tow was near to Kaili Channel the house-boat suddenly went over on one side and thereupon the libellees towed the same into shallow water and anchored her, and then proceeded to Honolulu with the scows and the persons who had been on the house-boat; that after reaching Honolulu the towing steamer returned to the house-boat and towed her to the port of Honolulu; that the turning over of the house-boat was not due to carelessness or negligence on the part of the libellees, but, as they were informed and believe, was due to the fact that the house-boat was not properly built into the tow as was simply tacked thereto with ten penny nails which became gradually loosened from the rocking of the scow."

Judge Dole quotes the terms of the lease, including a condition "that in case of total loss of the house-boat they (the lessees) will pay to the lessor two thousand five hundred dollars." He discusses conflicting testimony as to whether or not there was an oral agreement between the lessees and Mr. Almy that the former would not be responsible for accident in towing the craft to Honolulu. Expert testimony also conflicting is reviewed on the questions of seamanship, negligence and condition of the house-boat when taken in tow. The court is of the opinion, after citing authorities on liabilities of towing, that the accident was not unavoidable and that the libellees failed in exercising the care and caution which the circumstances reasonably required and that the damage to the house-boat was due to such failure. From the evidence of witnesses for the libellees there is no doubt in the court's mind "that there was a swell that made it obviously dangerous for the house-boat to go to sea."

On the question of condition of the house-boat the court says:

"That the inherent weakness of the house-boat was not such as to make it unsafe to take her to sea under any conditions is shown by the fact that she was towed from Honolulu to Pearl harbor in the open sea by the libellees within a year before the accident."

A decision in point is quoted where it was held that "the maritime skill and care thus called for is such as is reasonable in that service and under the conditions such as may reasonably be demanded under the peculiar circumstances of wine that the Honolulu weather then was at least 15 degrees cooler. That night when the daily Honolulu report came to the St. Francis it was 78."

Mr. Boyd made an effort in San Francisco, and extended the same by letter to Los Angeles and elsewhere, to have the Honolulu daily weather report set out plainly and conspicuously. A daily comparison of temperatures in the hotels causes much favorable comment about Honolulu.

Louis Meyer, formerly of the Advertiser staff, and now on the staff of the Des Moines (Iowa) Daily News, writes: "It has been a little shivery lately and sometimes I wouldn't mind being in Honolulu, for we get your daily weather reports now."

and emergencies of the case." The claim of total loss and the full damage stated in the libel was pressed by counsel for the libellant under the rule of practice in maritime insurance. "But," the decision says, "it is doubtful if such rules can be applied to a case of this kind, and if they could, there has been an abandonment of what remained of the house-boat—a scow in good condition—an indispensable condition of recovery for total loss in insurance cases. The United States Reports have some cases of collision in which a tendency is shown to approximate to the rule in maritime insurance." In conclusion Judge Dole says:

"The measure of damages in this case is the injury to the house-boat at the time of the accident. Mr. Hughes, who built her, says the scow cost seven hundred dollars and that he would not undertake to put the house-boat back in her old condition as originally constructed less the deterioration of the hull for less than two thousand dollars. Mr. Almy says the original cost was about twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, and putting her up for libellees' use cost nearly three hundred dollars more, making a total of twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars. Why the superstructure should now cost two thousand dollars when it originally cost but fifteen hundred and fifty, or eighteen hundred and fifty with the additions made, the scow having cost seven hundred dollars, was not explained. No evidence has been introduced as to deterioration of the house-boat and yet there must have been some. My estimate of the damages suffered by the libellant, is eighteen hundred and fifty dollars and a decree will be entered for that amount with costs."

A. S. Humphreys and J. J. Dunne, proctors for libellant; R. W. Breckons and Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith, proctors for libellees.

## MRS. CARTER'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

George R. Carter by J. R. Galt, attorney in fact, yesterday filed a petition for probate of the will of Sybil Augusta Carter, deceased, widow of the late Minister H. A. P. Carter. The estate is valued at \$20,000, consisting of stocks, bonds and mortgages.

The will was executed Dec. 3, 1895, in presence of Samuel G. Wilder and Alfred W. Carter. Its first four bequests dispose of all the property of whatever description held in trust for the testatrix by Edward M. Brewer of Boston, Mass., viz:

To her daughter, Frances I. Carter (now Mrs. Crehore of Boston), one-fifth.

To her son George R. Carter, one-fifth.

To her daughter, Agnes Carter Galt, one-fifth.

To her daughter, Cordelia J. Carter, two-fifths.

She bequeathed to her daughter, Frances her koea bedstead, also a purple amethyst brooch presented to her by her said daughter.

Cordelia J. Carter receives her round koea dining table and koea writing desk.

George R. Carter is bequeathed the silver punchbowl presented to his father, Minister Carter, by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

To Agnes Carter Galt is given an oval gilt-framed mirror.

Henry A. P. Carter, grandson of the testatrix, receives the painting of Minister Carter in uniform.

By two clauses, respectively, all of her jewelry not otherwise specifically bequeathed, and all of her silverware, crockery, furniture, pictures and books, are bequeathed to such of her children as survive the testatrix, to be divided equally among them, each selecting one piece of the jewelry and one article of the other list, commencing with the youngest and so on to the oldest, continuing in such rotation until all of such property is divided.

All of the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to such of her children as survive her, share and share alike. The concluding directions of the will here follow:

"It is my desire that all of the property now situated at Sweet Home in said Honolulu be kept in use by those of my children who occupy said Sweet Home as long as all consent thereto."

"It is my last desire and request that my children keep that portion of said Sweet Home where the family are buried in good order and condition and when advisable to convey the same to the Cemetery Association."

"I nominate my son, George Robert Carter, to be the executor of this, my last will and testament, and desire that no bond be required of him as such executor."

## WHY MOTHERS WORRY

Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price. Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of cod-liver oil for nearly thirty years.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT BOWNE, 109 Pearl Street, New York.

## LESSLIE'S SUIT FAILS

### The Court Finds Inter- Island Company Not Liable.

Federal Judge Dole finds that George Lesslie is not entitled to any damages, where he claimed \$50,000, against the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. for breach of contract of employment and promotion. The decision is on exceptions to amended libel in admiralty, exceptions to the original libel having been sustained on the ground "that the libel showed the agreement to be an ordinary contract for hiring and contained no stipulation fixing any definite period for the termination of the engagement, the rule being that in such cases the contract may be terminated at any time at the election of either party."

Stating the case the court says:

"The amended libel alleges that previous to the engagement, libellant, in addition to the allegations as to his occupation as a mariner and skilful master of steam vessels, was in the city of San Francisco where the wages of officers of coastwise steam vessels were seventy-five dollars a month with board and lodging for the position of second mate, and that he had, previous to the said engagement, secured an appointment as second mate upon one of the said coastwise steam vessels at said wages and board and lodging, but had not, at the time of said engagement, entered upon the discharge of his duties under such appointment."

In the original libel the libellant alleged that he was a mariner and licensed as a skilful master of ocean steam vessels and relied upon his wages as a mariner for his support; that he entered into an agreement with the libellee to work on its steam vessels in the capacity of second mate at fifty dollars a month wages, and his board and lodging, which were worth thirty dollars a month; and the libellee agreed as part of the contract that his employment should be steady with chance of promotion; that he began work under such agreement August 8, 1931, on the steam vessel known as the Keauhou, as second mate thereon; that on September 6, 1931, he was promoted by the libellee to the grade of first mate on the said steam vessel with the pay of ninety dollars a month and his board and lodging.

Exceptions to the amended libel coming on for hearing, counsel for the libellee renewed the contention that the general rule as to contracts of hiring applied, there being no stipulation as to the length of service agreed upon and that the contract was not one in which damages could be given on account of the discharge of the employee.

Judge Dole discusses several authorities from which he is led to say that if the libellant had been discharged upon his arrival at Honolulu before he had entered upon the duties of his new position the case would have been different. On this view he concludes the decision thus:

"If that had taken place, I should feel that in some way he would be entitled to damages, for to induce a sailor holding an engagement in San Francisco worth seventy-five dollars a month with board and lodging, to cancel such engagement and come two thousand miles to Honolulu, on the promise of steady employment with wages at fifty dollars a month at the start and board and lodging, and then to discharge him on his arrival at Honolulu, would unquestionably be treatment savoring of rank injustice. But as the contract with the libellant was carried out in good faith for a period of over two years and a half, and the stipulation in such agreement that he should have steady employment with chance of promotion being faithfully carried out by promotion to the position of first mate with a raise of wages from fifty to ninety dollars a month and board and lodging as before, before he had been in the service of the libellee for one month, I feel, on the theory that he was entitled to employment under his engagement with the libellee for a reasonable length of time in view of the sacrifice that he made at the inception of the contract by cancelling his engagement in San Francisco and coming to Honolulu, which may be said to support a presumption of an engagement on the part of the employer for such reasonable time as would be a substantial return for such sacrifice, that he had nothing to complain of and has suffered no damages that the libellee is liable for on account of his discharge."

"In accordance, therefore, with these conclusions, the exceptions are allowed."

J. J. Dunne, proctor for libellant; Smith & Lewis, proctors for libellee.

#### Object of Association.

Besides the usual organic features of a self-governing body, the Waialae Improvement Association's draft of by-laws contains the following statement of objects:

"The objects of the club shall be the beautifying and improving of the surroundings in the Kaimuki, Palolo and Waialae districts, such as the planting of trees, the mowdaining and opening of roads, and the obtaining of such government assistance as taxpayers are entitled to, etc."

Frank Harvey has organized Democratic clubs in the seventh and the eleventh precincts of the Fifth district.



## WHAT A BOTANIST

## MAY SEE IN HONOLULU

By Albert B. Lyons, M.D., in Thrum's Annual.

Six days without sight of land. No wonder there is excitement among the passengers when, in the dawn of the seventh day, they distinguish close at hand outlines of mountains losing themselves above in clouds.

With impatience they wait for daylight, eager to see once more the green of living plants. It is well that their eagerness does not hasten the impetuous course of nature, for the volcanic cones of the lee coast they are passing, though striking in outline are nearly bare of vegetation.

At last as we pass Diamond Head, with the entrance of the harbor only three miles ahead, the growing light enables us to discriminate the deep green of the tree-embowered city, the paler shades of grass lands and the ruddy brown of the great tufa cone in the foreground. The fringe of coconut palms, along the Waikiki beach, distinguishable even to the naked eye, although two miles distant, tells us that we are in the tropics. Otherwise, while the verdure delights the starved eye as verdure, there is nothing in its suggestive of tropical luxuriance. Indeed, unless there have been copious rains, the country will strike one as rather parched.

A botanist, new to the tropics, will be eager to make closer acquaintance with the vegetation seen thus in mass in the distance. He tries with his field glass to make out details as the steamer continues its course, parallel with the shore, but at a tantalizing distance, owing to the coral reef.

Arrived at the dock he will look in vain for any green thing. Even the water will be destitute of the weeds that would seem to him prizes. He must content himself with watching the kanaka boys, clad save for a breech cloth in their bare, brown skins, diving for the coins that passengers throw into the water.

At last he is safely stowed in what is called a huck with the agreeable prospect of a breakfast on shore occupying a large part of his thoughts, and as he is whirled on through town he catches glimpses of unfamiliar trees and shrubs that make him impatient to form their closer acquaintance.

The results of his observations in the next few days he may summarize somewhat as follows: The streets of Honolulu for the most part are unshaded, although the city seems like one great park—the houses, in their spacious grounds embowered in trees and shrubbery. Palm trees abound of numerous species. Most stately of all is the royal palm, always rigidly erect, its head of comparatively few, pinnate fronds surmounting the pale colored, smooth, gracefully tapering column of its stem. Less striking but more beautiful is the date palm, whose slender, numerous fronds curve gracefully outward and whose erect, shaggy, massive trunk is symbolic of strength in repose. There are palms with slender stems not more than three inches in diameter and twenty feet high, stocky palms with immense fronds twice as large and three times as numerous as those of the royal palm, the stem two feet or more in diameter and only ten or fifteen feet high, palms with smooth, strictly cylindrical jointed trunks, looking like gigantic bamboos, fan palms, feathery palms, palms with lacy-like fronds, palms with small and large, naked and covered with a husk. Queen of them all with its slender, crooked trunk so to two feet high, its plume of magnificent, gracefully waving, yellow-green fronds and its generous burden of fruit is the coconut palm, which however, finds the climate of Honolulu scarcely warm enough for its finest development.

One will find in Honolulu very few plants belonging to the original flora of the islands. Even the grasses and weeds are nearly all exotic. The few "indigenous" trees occasionally planted are after all not aboriginal, having been brought from the Polynesian islands further south by the original settlers. Very few species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands are to be found anywhere except in the forests of a fern interior, where such species, mostly originated. There are however many species of littoral plants which are widely distributed, the seeds, tubers or stems being transported long distances without injury by the salt sea water. These, with some cosmopolitan ferns, whose spores are readily carried long distances by wind, or accidentally adhering to the feathers or feet of migratory birds, are about the only truly native plants one will see in the vicinity of Honolulu. Only a few of the 135 or more native ferns are commonly planted in gardens. The one that will particularly attract attention is the bird's nest fern, *Neottopteris nidus*, which is frequently placed in the crotch of a branching tree trunk, its favorite location in its habitat. One would not recognize it at first glance as a fern at all. Its fronds are entire, 3 to 5 feet long, by 5 to 7 inches wide, forming a regular crown. The foliage is rather that of an indigenous plant like the banana than a fern, but the spores growing on its under surface betray it.

The tree ferns which abound in the forest, and which are peculiar Hawaiian species, you will rarely see in cultivation in Honolulu. They do not thrive in so dry a climate. This is unfortunate, for nothing could be more ornamental. The finest of them is the palm fern, *Cibotium Chamissoi*, whose uncaring young fronds are clothed with a glistening, silky, capillary chaff of an old gold color, fine and soft as the finest wool; formerly collected under the vernacular name of "pili" for filling pillows and mattresses—the same thing that in Samoa is known as *pepawar* (ram), or *paku kidane* used by surgeons as a styptic. The fern trees in the woods have fronds six to fifteen or even twenty feet high and six to ten inches or more in diameter.

Among the indigenous trees occasionally seen in Honolulu is the breadfruit tree, which is planted as a shade tree with an eye to utility. The young trees are very beautiful as long as they retain their symmetrical, pyramidal form. The ample, dark green, rigid leaves, more

than a foot long and pinnately lobed make a very dense shade, and suggest the idea of extraordinary vigor of growth which is carried out consistently by the great green globes of its fruit. In the older trees the beauty of symmetry is lost, but there remains an air of sturdy self assertion which seems to excuse their grotesque ugliness.

Another tree doubtless imported by the aborigines is the ohia, or mountain apple, *Eugenia Malaccensis*, occasionally seen in Honolulu, but not happy where there is so little rain. A noble tree it is under favorable conditions, with its large, oval, deep green, shining leaves, and the scarlet tassels of its numerous blossoms, but it is when the fruit is ripe that the tree is in its glory, great clusters of the deep red luscious looking "apples" clinging about its branches and larger limbs everywhere. Juicy and refreshing the fruit is, although rather insipid.

Conspicuous by the paleness of its silvery foliage among the shade trees near the city, as well as in the valleys of the interior, is the kukui, or candle-nut tree, *Aleurites Moluccana*. The fruit looks something like the black walnut, but is larger and frequently contains two nuts. These are as large as an English walnut, with a shell nearly as hard as that of a hickory nut, from which are carved effective ornaments, black as jet, and capable of receiving a high polish. The oily kernels were formerly strung on bamboo splints by the natives for torches, whence, to this day, a lamp is an *ipu kukui*.

Another native plant, abundant in the mountains, you will often see planted for hedges—a *Daracena* (more properly *Cordyline*)—but with green, not red or variegated, foliage. The natives call it *ti*, and find many uses for it. The roots which are three to six inches thick and several feet long are roasted or steamed in underground ovens, sugar being produced abundantly in the process. In this condition it is eaten, or rather chewed and the juice sucked from it, but the principal use made of it by the natives is to produce *koehoe*, a kind of moonshiner's whiskey. The leaves take the place of wrapping paper in the fish market. *Haoles* (white people) make a bungle of putting up packages with it, but the native Hawaiian is very dextrous in its use, and the imitative Chinaman succeeds equally well.

Banana trees you see everywhere, but not generally planted for ornament. The trade wind blows too constantly to allow them to keep a whole leaf more than a day or two, unless under shelter of a house. The stranger is surprised at their variety, as different one from another as the varieties of pear or apple. Some grow on small "trees," not more than six feet high, others run up fifteen, twenty and even twenty-five feet. The rapidity of growth is something amazing. Cut off the trunk of a half grown plant—you find that it is made up simply of the sheaths of leaf stalks, the centre occupied by the coming leaf, which immediately begins to push forward so that in a few minutes it projects noticeably, and in half a day it will have grown out several inches.

The fruit of the different varieties varies greatly in size, shape, color and flavor; the fruit cluster in some varieties are very large, in others always small. Of the thousands of blossoms produced from each "bud," only a few, fifty or less to two hundred of the first, are followed by fruit; a seed is never developed.

One variety has the fruit cluster erect instead of pendant. Some are good to eat uncooked, and spoiled by cooking, others are unpalatable unless cooked, when they are delicious.

You would not distinguish a plant of Manila hemp from a banana "tree," but the fruit of the former is insipid, and filled with perfectly developed seeds.

Your guide will point out to you as the traveler's palm a plant which your botanist's eye will recognize as a banana rather than a palm. Unlike the banana it is a branching perennial plant, and unlike banana, its great banners of leaves are so tough in texture that they are but little split to pieces by the wind. The flower clusters are lateral, not terminal, and the bracts are persistent, so that the fruit is concealed from view. You find, however, that it resembles a banana in shape, although only three or four inches long. But the part of the fruit which in the banana is the edible pulp is tough and horny, and your curiosity to know what is inside subsides after you have tried your jackknife on it a while. You will make a mistake, though, if you throw the refractory thing away. Take it home and let it lie a day in the sun and you will find that your curiosity was justified. The tough fruit yields to the persuasion of the sun, and splits into three valves, which separate and recurve, revealing one of Nature's marvels. Each valve is found to hold two seeds, each enveloped in a fantastic jacket of deep, clear blue. What for? That is more than I can tell, but the bony bananas make very pretty ornaments in a botanist's collection.

One of the most stately trees seen in Honolulu is the mango. Compact in its growth, its foliage is dense, consisting of linear-lanceolate, rather rigid leaves, six to nine inches long, dark green when mature, but while young in the spring, of a rich purple-red color; the new leaves contrasting with those of the last year's growth, which in a tropical tree are of course persistent. Following the flowers, which are not more showy than those of our native sunnys, comes a fruitage which bends low the sturdy boughs of the tree. Nature outdid herself in forming and painting the mango. The curves of its outline are faultlessly graceful—the fruit is oval, flattened a little, and with the two sides unequally developed, giving it something of a comma shape. The fruit when ripe is a rich yellow, with the side exposed to the sunlight crimsoned, as in red-checked apples. But then there are as many varieties of mango as of apple.

A beautiful sight, but as yet a rare one in Honolulu, is a lili tree (*Impatiens liliifolia*) in full fruit. At a little distance you would mistake the separate fruits for exceptionally large and rich

colored strawberries, and the trees are so loaded that they seem a mass of crimson. The fruit, which is about one and a quarter inches in diameter, contains a single large, brown seed, rounded by a juicy but rather firm pulp like that of a malaga grape, the whole covered with a rough skin, thin, but almost woody. The texture is like that of a musky grape, but with a suggestion of smokiness that leaves you divided in your mind whether you care to try another. If you decide in favor of such trial, you may come to understand how the Chinaman can consider this the most luscious of all fruits.

There is nothing beautiful about a guava tree, except its white, rose-like blossoms, and its profusion of golden-yellow fruit. The habit of the tree or bush is straggling, the foliage coarse, and often disfigured by a black fungus growth. It is rarely planted, but it grows spontaneously on the uplands and in the valleys, forming over extensive tracts, a dense charmer. Thousands of tons of the fruit go to waste every year. Under annexation we may expect that these will be manufactured into delicious jelly, for which there should be a good demand.

The pleban guava has an aristocratic cousin, called the mandarin guava, which forms an ornamental tree of considerable size—its trunk and branches smooth from exfoliation of the bark, its foliage of rather small, obovate, thick, shining leaves—the fruit small and quite acid.

A third species, *Psidium Cattleana*, with similar foliage, grows only into a small shrub, whose fruit is an inch or less in diameter, globular, red, and quite acid, though of an agreeable flavor. It is known as the strawberry guava. The orange family is well represented of course, the trees, orange, lime, lemon, shaddock, citron, etc., having a very strong family resemblance, and all ornamental, particularly when in fruit. The trees naturally have a more luxuriant growth than in California, but are not more prolific.

A characteristic plant in Honolulu, especially about the houses of natives is the papaya. An erect trunk, generally, but not always unbranched, bearing at the summit a cluster of large palmately lobed or divided leaves, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter on petioles two feet long, in the axil of each, in the female plant, a bud, blossom or fruit. There will thus be always fruit in all stages of growth, the lowest quite ripe and yellow, the rest green. The fruit is like a melon in size and structure, obovoid and four to five inches in diameter, but the peppy seeds are surrounded with a fleshy covering. A plant will ripen several of these fruits each week for several years. The male tree produces great panicles of white blossoms having a delicious spicy fragrance.

Another tree during the summer months will attract especial notice by its tempting display of fruit: this is the avocado, more commonly known as the alligator pear, *Persea gratissima*. The tree is not usually large, nor is its foliage particularly attractive—the rather coarse, somewhat rough, obovate leaves six or eight inches long. The fruit is commonly elongated pear shape—sometimes club shaped, occasionally curved like a crooknecked squash, but also sometimes quite spherical, smooth skinned, green until quite mature, then in some varieties, suddenly changing to a dark purple like that of the egg plant fruit, in others becoming somewhat yellowish. The weight might range from eight to thirty ounces, according to the variety, or rather according to the individual tree, for each seems to be a law unto itself. The fruit contains a single very large seed, the shape and size of a peg-top; this is surrounded with a pulp of delicate texture which almost melts in one's mouth—not sweet nor acid, but having a characteristic nutty flavor that commends it highly to the educated palate. It is commonly eaten with salt and pepper, with or without vinegar, often with a little mayonnaise dressing, or in a sandwich with thin bread and butter; frequently as an addition to (bouillon or consommé) soups. Unfortunately the fruit does not bear transportation well, or it would be better known in America.

The custard apple (*Cherimoya*) is not much planted in Honolulu, although the fruit sometimes comes into market from other districts. The sour sop, a congener, you will meet with more frequently, the tree with foliage somewhat like that of the avocado, the large fruit, remaining green when ripe, covered with prickly, like scales. As in other custard apples, the pulp contains scattered through it numerous seeds. It is fibrous and quite acid, resembling cotton batting soaked in a solution of cream of tartar. Few persons profess a fondness for the fruit.

Over arbors you will often see trained a vine of luxuriant growth, with ample, nearly round leaves, and fragrant, dark purple flowers, four inches or more in diameter, whose multitudinous rays proclaim it a passion flower. Among the leaves here and there is the large, melon-like fruit six to eight inches long, oval, pale green, with a smooth skin. This is the grenadilla, one of the most delicious of tropical fruits. The edible part is precisely that which is retracted in the melon or the papaya. Each seed is enveloped in a pulp which is agreeably acid, and of a flavor like that of the Catawba grape. Only those with antiquated ideas about the cause of appendicitis hesitate about partaking of the delicacy, for to remove the seeds would be profanation.

Another passion flower produces a dull purple fruit of the size of a goose egg, which has a similar acid pulp, less delicate in flavor, but prized by many; it is known as the water melon. Still another species, distinguished as the sweet water melon, has a fruit somewhat larger and of a rich yellow color when ripe, the pulp however wanting acidity, and so not highly esteemed.

Other fruits that will be found in Honolulu are the South American mannee apple, a tree with handsome foliage; the pomegranate, planted as an ornamental shrub rather than for the sake of its fruit; the pineapple, in numerous varieties; the loquat (*Rosaceae*); the Java plum and so-called Spanish cherry (*Rhamnus*); and the familiar peach. Very few of the fruits of the temperate zone will grow in Honolulu. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, as well as such berries as the raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry are conspicuous only for their absence.

But few coniferous trees appear in Honolulu. The Monterey cypress is

planted long ago in Naumane Cemetery, and perhaps for this reason is scarcely seen elsewhere. Instead of pines and spruces, we find *Arararias*, which certainly supply their places very well, and which maintain their symmetry of growth in spite of the trade winds.

One tree which is more frequently seen in and about Honolulu than any of the foregoing, and which is frequently mistaken for a conifer is the iron-wood, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, probably originally a native of Australia, although now widely distributed in tropical countries. A leafless tree with drooping filamentous branchlets simulating the foliage of the pines, and with a fruit quite as cone-like in appearance certainly as that of the juniper, it might with great show of plausibility claim relationship with pine, cypress or cedar. The heavy, black, hard wood of the tree has been used by the South Sea Islanders for making war clubs, and in the Fiji Islands for making of it to be used exclusively in the cannibal feasts. Except in eating human flesh they used the foliage for many purposes. The tree was not known, however, to the aboriginal Hawaiians.

One of the finest exotic shade trees is the samango, commonly known in Honolulu as the monkey-pod tree. It is one of the numerous leguminous trees that have been introduced—most of them belonging to the *Acacia* or to the *Cassia* group, and having accordingly compound or decompound leaves. This is a great spreading tree of rapid growth, throwing out its branches as near the ground as circumstances will permit. Like many other plants of the family, it has the habit of folding together its leaflets at night, so that after six o'clock it presents a peculiar wilted appearance quite in contrast with its ordinary aspect, which is one of exuberant vitality.

The foliage may become a little ragged in winter, but only preparatory to a more glorious rehabilitation, which culminates with its blossoming time, when for weeks the deep, rich green of its foliage is seen as through a haze or mist of rose-purple. The blossoms, like those of other acacias, are tassels consisting mostly of the conspicuous filaments. A tree twenty years old may have a bole twelve or fifteen feet in girth, and cover with its shade a circle a hundred feet in diameter. The samango obviously, like the banyan, also occasionally seen in Honolulu, is a tree for the wealthy man. For the poor—and for the rich as well—there is the algaroba, the tree that more than any other gives character to the Honolulu landscape. What the elm is to those in the Northern States, the algaroba is to the Hawaiians in Honolulu. Its lank, lawless, often contorted, branches are too conspicuous, but they have a picturesqueness of their own, and if we have been inclined to take offense at them on artistic considerations, there is a grace in the poise of its slender branchlets and a witchery in their swaying to the breeze, and a light-heartedness and abandon with which the living tree gives itself to play with sunlight and shower, with gale and zephyr, that makes irresistible appeal to that in the human life that reflects the life universal.

Not on sentimental grounds only is the algaroba a favorite. It is a tree easily propagated and of rapid growth. Its diaphanous shade moderates the heat of the tropical sun, yet permits the grass of the lawn beneath it to grow perfectly well, in dry seasons indeed saves it from scorching. It supplies fuel for the kitchen, fodder (in its saccharine pods) for the horses, and honey of finest quality for the bees. Finally its roots go so deep that they find water for vigorous growth where other trees can be kept alive only by irrigation. The arid lowlands on the lee coasts of Oahu, Molokai and Hawaii have been converted from desert to forest by the algaroba tree. And the parent tree from which these forests have sprung still stands, not yet an old tree, near the Roman Catholic "Cathedral" on Fort Street.

In driving out into the country near Honolulu, you are surprised to find how few wayside flowers there are. You look in vain for anything corresponding with buttercups, daisies, sunflowers, goldenrods, asters or gentians. You may, very rarely, see a forlorn May weed—the plant was introduced long ago, but does not thrive and multiply—the bright colors are almost absent.

Yes, there are white poppy thistles, *Agave Mexicana*, as fine as you will see anywhere—and over rocky ledges you may see spread a mantle of convolvulus, with profusion of blossoms perhaps white striped with pink, perhaps pale, blue, but vivid, changing to pink. Here and there the sand near the beach may be carpeted with *nolua*—*Zygophyllum tribulium*—and surely nothing could be more gay than the gold of its delicately fragrant blossoms—*Malaikona* violets they are called locally. But for the most part the flowers by the wayside are inconspicuous and of dull colors.

But you have forgotten *Lantana*! No, that is another story. *Lantana* cannot be counted as a wayside wild flower, it has taken possession of all the land, and would leave no road at all if perpetual warfare were not waged upon it. Gay enough it is, but with its calico colors covering hill and dale and field, you look in vain for the individual prize which you could bring home as a wild flower. For once nature has placed in juxtaposition in this plant harshly incongruous colors, but who could have imagined thirty years ago that the carefully tended garden novelty seen here and there in Honolulu would within a generation convert into impenetrable thickets half the pasture land of Oahu? Those who have seen only the little plants which in temperate climates must be kept in pots half the year for fear of injury from frost can hardly understand what I mean when I speak of this plant as in complete possession, but on Oahu it is not frost but drought that it has to contend with, and it seems impossible to scorch the life out of the plant. In a tropical climate its growth is astonishingly robust. Three or four feet in height is a minimum; except in parched regions, five or eight feet is more common, and in the borders of the forests where moisture is abundant, it becomes almost a tree. I have a piece of one of the trunks that measures fully four inches in diameter; the plant, supported as it was by neighboring forest trees, was not less than twenty feet high. But however favorable the climatic environment, the *Lantana* could never have spread as it has without assistance. It found an ally in the newly introduced mynah bird, which feeds on its fruit and so scatters far and wide its seeds.

Returning to the city, where *Lantana* is prescribed, we look about for garden flowers. Every dwelling of any pretension shows evidence of the care of a yard man, who keeps up the grounds. He could surely find time to plant and tend a flower bed, but it is quite the exception to find that he has done this. In place of flowering plants, you will find bordering the driveway and about the dwelling foliage plants and ferns rather than flowers. Is it because the yard man is not a skilled horticulturist, or is there good reason why preference is given to the foliage plant? Custom or fashion has something to do with it, but custom is generally based on reason, and here it is evident in the first place that shade-loving plants must have the preference, and in the second that plants which retain their beauty the year round, and year after year will in the natural course of things displace in a little while the flowering plants which are not equally perennial.

There is another reason. The eye delights in color, and will not be content with the beauty of form alone. But in Honolulu the flower bed is not a necessity in order to satisfy this craving. If one has a few oleander shrubs—not the spindling little plants seen in some countries in tubs, but perennial shrubs of bloom, redolent of perfume, and *Alamanda* vine shading the veranda, and gorgeous the year round with its great golden blossoms; perhaps a *Thunbergia* giving generously blue to supplement the gold, or if a richer blue is sought, a *Crotalaria* vine; a hedge of scarlet *Hibiscus* perpetually in bloom, and one or two *Plumerias*, that may be ungainly in aspect for a month or two when the leaves drop from their club like stems, but which make ample atonement the rest of the year in the profusion of their fragrant, exquisitely molded, delicately tinted, starlike blossoms; if one has a few plants like these he may rest satisfied as regards his appetite for color. Even without this, he may have all through the summer months almost a surfeit of color. A neighbor has perhaps an arbor covered with a *Bougainvillea* vine. When the blossoming time comes, the deep green of its foliage will be flecked at first with a ruddy purple—more accurately magenta—but soon the patches of color will spread and become confluent, until the whole arbor is a mass of purple. It seems like an experiment in decorative art belonging to a primitive and barbaric stage. You are not sorry that nature has not yet repeated it. There are varieties of *Bougainvillea*, however, of a more pleasing color—salmon, brick red, even an orange scarlet. What is remarkable in all is that it is not the flowers at all that are this colored. It is only the bracts that enclose the inconspicuous flower clusters. The plant is of the same family as the four o'clock, in which, botanists tell us that the colored part is calyx, not corolla.

Another vine often trained over porches and barns, a *Bignonia*, but unlike the Trumpet Creeper, makes the *Bougainvillea* envious when it puts on its gala dress. Here again is solid color, but no longer the suggestions of the dye vat. It is the color of living flame, not uniform in tint, but full of lights and shades such as belong to veritable flame, and the plant wears this gorgeous attire wholly concealing the every day garment of green which it covers, for weeks at a time, and more than once in the year. More prized but less common is the *Stephanotis*, whose fragrant clusters in their season transform the trellis into a snow bank.

The same snow effect is produced when the ungainly fleshy stems of the nightblooming cereus (*Cereus triquetra*) which are piled up on stone fences, making the semblance of an evergreen hedge, clothe themselves, as they do once in three or four weeks, through the summer months, with their giant lily blossoms. There is one of those hedges at Oahu College—a continuous stretch of two hundred yards, on which it is a common thing to see two thousand blossoms at once—sometimes there have been three or four times that number. Of course this snow melts under the morning sun. By nine o'clock in the morning the glory is departed, although the following night may see it restored. The plant blossoms two nights in succession, with perhaps a few belated flowers for the third night, or a few that anticipate the general blossoming—then there will be a rest while a new crop of buds develop. The flowers are provided each with a score of stamens and a thousand stamens—I have counted them more than once, myself—they are visited by swarms of honey bees and by other insects, and yet very rarely indeed is fruit matured. Only twice in thirty years, I believe, has fruit appeared, a very few each time, on the hedge I have just spoken of.

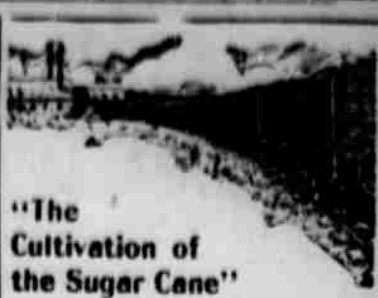
But trees vie with vines and humbler plants in decking themselves in lively colors. With us in the temperate zone, the blossoming time of a tree is of necessity short, and it must come generally not later than June or early July. The flowers, if colored at all, are generally white, the tulip tree, *Judas tree*, and a few *Rosaceae* forming the principal exceptions. Among tropical trees the colors are often brilliant, and the blossoming season may be greatly prolonged, and trees of the same species do not necessarily put forth their blossoms the same week or the same month.

It is trees of the *Cassia* family, *Caesalpinia*, especially that light up with color the spacious grounds about Honolulu residences. Yellows are perhaps the most common. The species of *Cassia* which are shrubs or shrubby vines rather than trees have all yellow flowers, and many of them are perennial bloomers. The *Caesalpinias* are sometimes shrubs, sometimes large trees, the blossoms being commonly yellow. A very beautiful tree of this genus is the yellow poinciana, a massive head of finely cut foliage; the ample flower clusters giving place to purple pods, so numerous as to give the whole tree their ruddy hue.

The *Bauhinias*, sturdy climbers or small trees, remarkable for their two-lobed leaves (hence named for the two brothers Bauhin), give preference to pink and red rather than to yellow. In the *St. Thomas* tree, the petals of the showy flowers have crimson spots on a paler ground, having been sprinkled according to tradition with the blood of the martyred saint.

Very conspicuous throughout the summer months is the tree known in Honolulu as the golden shower, or more poetically as the pudding stick tree—to medical men familiar as *Purging cassia*, *Catharticus fatula*. The foliage is comparatively scanty, consisting of pin-

(Continued on Page 7.)



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**REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.**

Entered for Record Sept. 10, 1904.

Henry Gehring et al to Trs of S C Allen Trust Estate .....

Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to Wilhelm H Kuhlmann .....

M E Foster by atty to Quong Sung Wai Co .....

Theresa O Wilcox to John M Down .....

Entered for Record Sept. 12, 1904.

Dun Wo to Kona Chinese Cemetery .....

ABSD .....

Kahookamoku to Mahuna (K) .....

H L Williams to H L Ross .....

I Liliha to Cir Judge to I Maria .....

Keala and wf to Huihana Liliha .....

Richard L Gilliland and wf to Edmund H Hart .....

Pukili (w) to H Malalohu .....

Jose M Tavares and wf to John Per-

handed .....

Jose M Tavares and wf to Jose da

Ponte .....

Puana to Waiwale 191 .....

Est of R W Holt by Trs of C J Holt, and

Jose Kaimakaua to Kipuhou Sugar

Co Ltd .....

Samuel Keonui to Dick Kekona and

wf .....

F L Dorch by atty to Cecil Brown

Tr .....

Sylvester Cullen Jr and wf to L L

McCallister .....

Chang Chip to Lum Koon Lau .....

Rose Ladd et al to Pang Goun Tan .....

Peter Mellae and wf to Jose Men-

dona .....

Peter Mellae and wf to First Bank

of Hilo Ltd .....

Emma A Ables and hsb to Charles A

Simpson .....

Charles A Simpson to Emma A Ables, M

Mariano de Palma and wf to Jose R

Pereira .....

Ab You to City Mill Co Ltd et al Agent

J P Rodriguez to Thomas S Doug-

las .....

J P Rodriguez to E Cott Hobron, Can L

Henry Smith and wf to F M Swanny, D

Len Shyn Wai & Co .....

Est of W L Wilcox by Exor to C S

Desky Tr .....

Chas S Desky Tr to Max Schlemmer, D

Almira Stratenmeyer to William E

Rowell .....

Entered for Record Sept. 13, 1904.

Melana Kahanaikaal and hsb to

A N Campbell Tr .....

Lono and hsb to Emily Alep .....

George M Raupp to Elena K Kulu-

waimaka and hsb .....

Elena K Kuluwaimaka and hsb to

Charles E Frasher .....

Abigail K C Parker by atty to Geo

B McCallan .....

Mrs Kenahu Brenig to Geo B Mc-

Callan .....

Geo B McCallan and wf to Edward

Davis .....

Lucy K Kauhane and hsb to F A

Schaefer .....

Liliuokalani to Tam Pong .....

T C Wills to Lee Let .....

Mary Kaimana and hsb to Onomea

Sugar Co .....

Recorded Sept. 6, 1904.

Manuel Gonsalves and wf to Joe Ma-

riano; D; Ap 2, R P 3520, Kul 4768, Ko-

loa, Kauai; \$650. B 258, p 343. Dated

Aug 29, 1904.

Emma Hall (widow) et als to A Lid-

gate; D; int in Kul 8275, Hauola, Hama-

kua, Hawaii; \$300. B 258, p 344. Dated

June 7, 1904.

Peter Silva to Jose F Ferreira; AM;

mtg A L Barbosa and wf on 2 pss land,

Kaliwili, Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 259, p

423. Dated Jan 16, 1903.

Jose F Ferreira to Maria de J Mar-

tins; AM; mtg A L Barbosa and wf on

2 pss land, Kaliwili, Hawaii; \$300.

B 259, p 423. Dated Jan 21, 1903.

Maria F Bento to Chew Chong; L;

pc land and bldg, Volcano St, Hilo, Ha-

wai; 15 yrs of \$15 per mon. B 263, p

41. Dated Sept 1, 1904.

Manoel Duarte and wf to Elizabeth A

C Clinton; D; pc land, Honoupeu, N Ko-

hala, Hawaii; \$450. B 258, p 345. Dated

July 22, 1904.

John W Kalua and wf to C Brewer

& Co Ltd; D; 10 ft R W across Ap 2,

Kul 418, Haluaiani, Wailuku, Maui; \$1.

B 264, p 97. Dated Sept 3, 1904.

Francisco G Silva and wf to C Brewer

& Co Ltd; D; R W for pipe line

across por Ap 1, Kul 451, Iao Valley,

Wailuku, Maui; \$100. B 264, p 97. Dated

Sept 3, 1904.

H P Baldwin to George E Miner;

Rel; R P 59, Hailu, Hamakua, Maui; \$250.

B 126, p 155. Dated Aug 31, 1904.

Henry Lyman (Mrs) by Deputy Sher-

iff to Puhl Koloa (w); Sher D; int in

R 264, p 100. Dated Aug 26, 1904.

Y Hamada by atty of int to H

Blackfield & Co Ltd; For Adm; lease-

hold and bldg, Volcano Rd, Puna, Ha-

wai; leasehold and bldg, Puna St,

Hilo, Hawaii; leasehold and bldg, Pa-

nahou, Hilo, Hawaii; B 260, p 129.

Dated Sept 7, 1904.

First Am Ry & Tr Co of Hawaii

Ltd to Chas Appleby & Co, AM; mtg

A W Carter et al on pc land, Kapa-

hulu, Honolulu, Oahu; \$16,000. B 260,

p 123. Dated Sept 7, 1904.

Evelyn G Bishop to E Faxon Bishop;

Rel Dm; premises, cor Kewala and

Lunalilo St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B

264, p 102. Dated Sept 2, 1904.

Chee Sun to Chung Cheok; Rel; lease-

hold, bldg, etc, King St, Honolulu,

Oahu; \$500. B 213, p 372. Dated Aug

30, 1904.

Waikiki Sensitive Hotel Ltd to Est of

Bernice P Bishop by Trs Sur L; land,

Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 257, p

461. Dated Sept 7, 1904.

WHAT A BOTANIST

MAY SEE IN HONOLULU

(Continued from page 6.)

mate leaves with large entire leaflets.

The cylindrical, deep brown pods, fifteen

inches or more in length and three-

fourths of an inch in diameter, are

rather ornamental than otherwise, as

they sway with every breeze. In spring

the buds appear in drooping panicles,

and then for four months there is a con-

tinuous succession of the pure primrose

yellow, fragrant blossoms that justify

the popular name of the tree. The pe-

tals which are of a delicate, rich color,

are really coarse in texture; this explains

why they last as they do ten days or a

fortnight without noticeable change.

Another tree allied to the Purging

Cassia, and called Horse Cassia, has fol-

iage resembling that of the locust, al-

though the leaves are larger and the

huge, rough, club-like pods are eighteen

to twenty inches long, and more than an

inch in diameter; but in this species, the

blossoms which remind one of those of

the Judas tree last only a few weeks.

A third allied species has a foliage

very similar to that just described, only

that the heavy fronds have a peculiarly

graceful droop. The pods in external

appearance resemble those of Purging

Cassia. In the latter the pod has trans-

verse diaphragms separating the seeds,

which are embedded in pulp. In this

species each seed is enclosed in a tiny

box, shaped just like a pill box, of

woody texture, yet with walls not thick-

er than Bristol board. These little cells

lie inside the pod exactly like so many

coins rolled up in brown paper. The

flowers are produced in clusters which

closely surround the boughs of the pre-

vious year's growth. They resemble in

size, shape and color the largest, deepest

colored crab apple blossoms, but the tree

remains apparently in full bloom ten or

twelve weeks, a joy to the eye to be-

hold. There is in fact, in the golden

showers, a succession of blossoms, no

one lasting probably more than about ten

days. The only name known for it in

Honolulu is simply Cathartocarpus. I

have never learned its true botanical

name.

I have left for the last, mention of a

genus which must be the first to attract

the attention of the stranger, viz:

Poinciana, nearly related to Caesalpinia.

One species forms a rather straggling

shrub with thorny branches, known com-

monly as Pride of Barbadoes, or Bar-

badoes flower-fence, the scarlet and

orange blossoms with crimped petals

and long exserted stamens, forming

stately pyramids of bloom, each raceme

occupying a month or more in expand-

ing its numerous buds. A second species

(sappan) is very similar except that the

**OF CURRENT INTEREST.****PASSING OF MESSENGER BOYS.**

From present indications the messenger boys, as far as Wall Street is concerned, will soon be a mere memory. The financial district is looked upon by these gray suited figures as a secure, and it is. All the trouble has arisen over the fact that several Wall Street commission merchants, members of the Produce exchange, are putting in a new machine which will do away with the messenger boy service between the telegraph office and the brokers' sanctum. There is a sending machine and a receiving machine. One is placed in the broker's office, the other in the telegraph office. If at the headquarters of the telegraph company a message is to be sent, it is written upon the sending machine and immediately appears upon a tape in the office of the broker for whom the telegram is intended. In a short time this method of sending and receiving messages in the financial district will be in universal use, and the day of the messenger boy will be at an end.

**NOTABLE SUICIDES.**

At least three European monarchs are known to have taken their own lives during the last 100 years, one of whom, the late Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Asaz, became Abdul As-was through the medium of a convenient pair of scissors. Added to these are at least a dozen princes of the blood, the more prominent of whom perhaps was Prince Gaston, of Bourbon, the son of the late King of Naples, who was married to the Infanta Isabella of Spain, and who cut his throat in the presence of his wife. Other notable instances of self-destruction are those of General Sir Hector MacDonald, the late Duke of Bedford; Count Wolkstein, the chamberlain of the court of Vienna; the Marquis of Londonderry; the Earl of Munster; the Spanish Duke of San Carlos, grand chamberlain to Duke Alfonso; the Marquis Rappolo, stepfather to Queen Marguerite of Italy; Baron Bruck, the Austrian cabinet minister, and others too numerous to mention.

**A PAISIMONIOUS ASTOR.**

It is said in London that although William Waldorf Astor occasionally indulges in vast expenditures such as the purchase of Cliveden or a splendid steam yacht, he has taken to parsimonious ways in small matters. They declare that on a recent occasion he even objected to paying 6 cents each for cabbages, denouncing it as "a monstrous imposition" on the part of his grocer. In his offices on the Thames embankment stands a steel desk, one of the curiosities of which is the petty cash drawer, always filled with sovereigns. Mr. Astor, it is said, likes to feel that he is always in command of sufficient ready cash to buy anything that may happen to catch his eye and thus from the couple of thousand pounds in his drawer he takes handfuls of gold just as necessity may require. When Mr.



